Cambria Freeman.

A. APPLE, Editor and Publisher.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

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The First Prize Medals Awarded THE GREAT BALTIMORE PIANO Manufactory. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright PIANO FORTES Baltimore, Md.

[illegible] have been before the public [illegible] years, and upon their exhibited on unparalleled pressure pronounces them unequalled.—

TONE

[illegible] power, sweetness and fine singing [illegible] as great purity of Intonation throughout the entire scale.

TOUCH

[illegible] and entirely free from the [illegible] in so many Pianos.

In Workmanship

[illegible] using none but the very [illegible] with the large capital employed [illegible] enabling us to keep continually [illegible] stock of lumber, etc., on hand. [illegible] square Pianos have our New OVERSTRUNG SCALE and the Agraffe

We would call special attention to our [illegible] in GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE PIANOS, Patented August 16, 1870, [illegible] Piano nearer perfection than [illegible]

EVERY PIANO WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS

We have made arrangements for the *Sole Agency* for the most Celebrated [illegible] PIANOS and MELODEONS, [illegible] for Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest [illegible]

WILLIAM KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

REMOVAL AND ENLARGEMENT.

COOKING STOVES, HEATING STOVES.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE.

[illegible] taken possession of the new [illegible] commodious building on High [illegible] east of the Bank and nearly [illegible] Mansion House, the subscriber is [illegible] their ever to manufacture all [illegible] COOKING STOVES and SHEET-IRON [illegible] that which will be furnished to [illegible] very lowest living prices.

[illegible] also proposes to keep a full [illegible] assortment of

Parlor and Heating Stoves

[illegible] of the most approved designs.

[illegible] SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order [illegible] perfect in manufacture and material, [illegible] JOBBING promptly attended to. [illegible] may be will be done right and [illegible] and all STOVES and WARE sold [illegible] is warranted as to quality and [illegible] in price. A continuance [illegible] patronage is respectfully solicited [illegible] will be wanting to render entire [illegible] satisfaction.

VALLIE LUTHINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

GOOD NEWS! NEW GOODS!

[illegible] has received and opened [illegible] a splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

[illegible] of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, [illegible] Waterproof, Dress Goods of all [illegible] French Merinos, Alpacas, Lastres, [illegible] Armures, Prints, &c., &c. Also, an [illegible] of Notions, Veils, Gloves, Hosiery, [illegible] Articles for Ladies' wear, together [illegible] with a full stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

[illegible] Shoes and Rubbers; a full assortment [illegible] of Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, [illegible] Patent Medicines, &c.; CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, and all other articles of [illegible] usually kept in a country store. [illegible] Give us a call and our word to

SELL AT VERY LOWEST PRICES,

[illegible] are determined to give as good bargains as [illegible] in the country.

[illegible] For past favors, we hope to merit a [illegible] continuance of the same from our [illegible] patrons.

Ebensburg, Nov. 3, 1870.-tf. P. H. SHIELDS & SON.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF

CABINET FURNITURE

Nos. 150 and 152 Clinton Street,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

BEDSTEADS, ASH BUREAUS, WOOD SEAT CHAIRS, WASH STANDS, KITCHEN FURNITURE, BOOK RACKS, BED LOUNGES, CENTER TABLES, MATTRESSES, SIDE BOARDS, TETE-A-TETES, EXTENSION TABLES, DINING TABLES, &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. CUPBOARDS;

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

[illegible] to order in excellent style and at fair [illegible] Cabinet and Chairmakers' materials of [illegible] kinds. Furniture delivered at any [illegible] Johnstown or at Railroad Station free [illegible] charge.

WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

GOOD FOR WILMORE!

THE LADIES COMPLIMENTED!!

NEW FIRM and NEW GOODS.

It has been conceded of late years that [illegible] ladies of Wilmore and vicinity are the [illegible] best as well as the most sensible of any [illegible] in the county, which may probably in [illegible] be accounted for by the fact, not yet generally known, that they buy all their MILLINERY and Fancy Goods at the NEW STORE of E. PAUL & CO., who have just [illegible] brought to Wilmore, consisting of DRY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, [illegible] which they sell at Johnstown prices [illegible] or exchange for country produce.

[illegible] and see for yourselves at the New [illegible] one door East of the new United [illegible] Church.

E. PAUL & CO.

Wilmore, Nov. 17, 1870.-3m.

COAL! COAL!—The subscriber has opened a COAL BANK on the farm of Daniel [illegible] on the Clay Pike, within 1½ miles of Ebensburg, and is now prepared to furnish a [illegible] article of BITUMINOUS COAL at $3.50 per [illegible] delivered anywhere in Ebensburg or [illegible] vicinity. Persons wishing to haul their own [illegible] can reach the Bank by road leading from [illegible] Williams' Mill, via John Evans' farm. [illegible] leads at G. G. Owens' Store, Ebensburg, [illegible] receive prompt attention.

Ebensburg, Nov. 19, 1870.-3m. H. H. OVERDORFF.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, (Next door to Post Office, opposite Union School House,) Main street, Ebensburg, Pa.—M. M. O'NEILL, Proprietor. Saddles and Harness made and repaired, and all other work in my line executed in the most workmanlike manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

STANTON AGAIN.

JUDGE BLACK to SENATOR WILSON.

[CONCLUSION.]

But let justice be done though the heavens should fall. Some, at least, of your statements are true, unless Mr. Dawes, Mr. Howard, Mr. Seward and Mr. Sumner have volunteered to help you by sacrificing the character of "the great secretary."

I will not waste time upon the details which your witnesses have given of his treachery. It appears to have been a free-will offering of his own, induced by no *solicitation* of yours, but tendered by himself *ex mero motu*. The moment he was inducted into office he looked about to ascertain who were the bitterest and most malignant enemies of the men to whom he owed all his public importance and much of his private prosperity. He found them quickly, and though they were entire strangers to him, he put himself immediately into secret communication with them, took service under them as their regular spy, and exercised himself diligently in that base vocation, making reports to them daily, and sometimes twice a day, until the close of his official term, when his occupation necessarily ceased.—This mean employment, must have taken up most of the time which should have been devoted to the duties of an office on which the public business, always heavy, was then pressing with unusual weight.

He did not communicate any knowledge which was necessary to guide you in the discharge of your duties, for every fact of that kind was as accessible to you as to him; the administration kept nothing back; the President volunteered to give all he knew concerning the state of the Union; no department was closed against your investigations; every call for information was promptly and fully answered. If that had not been enough, every member in the cabinet would have been perfectly free to speak with any member of Congress, or to go in person before any committee. Mr. Seward did confer with me, fully at the state department, in open daylight, without any dogging about it; and he was always welcome, as he is now, to tell everything that passed, for he neither asked nor could have asked any question, if the country had an interest in it, which I was not willing to answer. With all the channels of truthful information thus open and unobstructed, you preferred to get what you wanted from a spy. Mr. Howard has the cheek to proclaim that during the "*labors*" of his committee, instead of acting upon honest and legitimate evidence, he sent inquiries to this secret informer, who answered by giving information of "*great importance*," but his communitations "were *always indirect and anonymous!*"

If there is one sentence in your whole article which is marked more than another with your characteristic hardihood of assertion, it is that in which you try to make a merit of Stanton's treachery. It is curiously reckless, and for that reason worth giving in your very words. "These facts," say you, "were stated to illustrate Mr. Stanton's exalted *patriotism*, which prompted him to raise *above* the claims and clamors of partisanship, and to invoke the aid of loyal men *beyond* the lines of his own party, and *outside* of the administration of which he was a member to *serve his imperilled country*, menaced with a foul and wicked revolt."—Why, this is precisely what the President and all the honest men of his cabinet were doing openly and above board. They had no legal power which could avail to serve the "imperilled country" without the co-operation of Congress, which was wholly ruled by the opposition. They invoked "the aid of loyal men beyond the lines of their own party and outside of the administration," because it was from thence only that aid could come. But with you and your associates the "claims and clamors of partisanship" were so much higher than considerations of public duty, that you not only refused all aid to the country, but you insulted, and abused, and vilified the President and his friends for asking it. Was Stanton, like other members of the administration, invoking aid for the imperiled country? Did he skulk about in secret to effect in that way what his brethren were trying to accomplish by an open appeal to the reason and conscience of their opponents? If so, how did he succeed? Did his secret, anonymous, and indirect communications ever produce the slightest symptoms of patriotic emotion in the minds of those who received them?—What did you, or Mr. Sumner, or Mr. Dawes, or Mr. Howard, or Mr. Seward, do to avert the great calamity of the civil war? What measures did any of you bring forward to serve the country? In that hour of peril what man among you acted *like* a man? Which of you "rose to the height of that great argument," or showed himself fit in mind or heart to meet the responsibilities of the time? The Union was indeed "menaced with a foul and wicked revolt," and all you did was to "let the Union slide." The public danger excited no anxiety in your minds; public affairs received no attention at your hands; but you were all the while mousing about after some personal calumny by which you hoped to stir up the popular passions against the true friends of the country; and Stanton, unless you slander him made love to the infamous business of helping you.

You have given us but small samples of the "indirect and anonymous communications" which Stanton made to you and your associates. The bulk of them must have been enormous. He was engaged for two or three months fabricating at least one tale every day for Mr. Seward, and another consisting of "the most startling facts" to suit the needs of Mr. Howard, while you and Mr. Dawes were gratified in a similar way at the same time. Are these "startling facts" held back for some other funeral occasion? Take notice yourself, and tell your friends that while their stories are hid away from the light, the presumption that they are not only false but known to be false is growing stronger and stronger every day. You had better open your budgets at once.

There is a point or two here on which I would like to draw you out. Mr. Seward says he and Mr. Stanton discussed and settled *measures*. The topic which absorbed the attention of all minds at that time was Fort Sumter. Compared to that, all others were insignificant; and of course the measures relating to it were not overlooked. It was known from the published statement of Mr. Welles, Judge Campbell, and others, that Mr. Seward was deeply engaged in a plot to surrender that fort, which plot he afterwards brought to a head, and by sundry tricks very nearly made it successful. Stanton *professed* to agree with us that the fort ought to be kept; but you have shown that his professions in the cabinet were not very reliable, and Governor Brown has proved that he could be a secessionist as well as anything else, if occasion required it. Now, what did they *settle* upon about Fort Sumter? They were engaged in something which both knew to be disreputable if not criminal; their secrecy, their employment of a medium, their quick dodge when they met on the street, the mortal terror of detection which they manifested throughout, all show plainly enough that they had no honest object. Tell us if they were contriving a plan to put the strongest military fortress of the government into the hands of its enemies.

The midnight meeting between Messrs. Sumner and Stanton is in all its aspects the most astounding of historical revelations. If you recall Mr. Sumner to the stand, it is hoped that he will see the necessity of being much more explicit than he has yet been. From what he *has* said it appears that Stanton "described to Him the determination of the southern leaders, and developed particularly their plan to get possession of the national capital and the national archives, so that they might substitute themselves for the existing government." This is so extremely interesting that it would be a sin against the country not to examine it further.

Early in the winter somebody started the sensational rumor that on or before the 4th of March a riot would be got up in Washington, which might seriously endanger the peace of the city. It was discussed and talked about, and blown upon in various ways, but no tangible evidence of its reality could ever be found. The President referred to it in a message to Congress, and said that he did not share in such apprehensions; but he pledged himself in any event to preserve the peace. When the midnight meeting took place, the rumor had lived its life out—had paid its breath to time, and mortal custom of such things at Washington; it was a dead canard which had ceased to alarm even women. This certainly was not the subject of the communication made that night at one o'clock. Stanton did not surround himself with all the adjuncts of secrecy darkness, and terror, to tell an old story which had been in everybody's mouth for weeks before, of an impossible street riot by the populace of Washington. What he imparted was a secret not only new, but deep and dangerous, fit for the occasion, and worthy to be whispered confidentially at midnight. He disclosed a *plan* of the southern *leaders* to get possession of the *capital* and archives, and to *substitute themselves for the existing government.*" It was a *coup d' etat* of the first magnitude—a most stupendous treason. This plan Mr. Stanton "developed *particularly*," that is to say, gave all the details at length. Mr. Sumner manifestly believed what he heard; he received the revelation into his heart with perfect faith; and he did not underestimate the public danger; but he did nothing to defeat the treason, or even to expose it. He was thoroughly and minutely informed of a plan by southern leaders to revolutionize the government, and he kept their counsel as faithfully as if he had been one of themselves. He took Stanton's frightful communication as quietly as he took the President's message. Nothing could stir his sluggish loyalty to any act which might tend to save his "imperilled country."

Mr. Sumner says that when Mr. Stanton made these statements to him, he was *struck* "by the *knowledge* he showed of *hostile movements*." That is precisely what strikes me also with wonder and amazement. Where in the world did he learn "the determination of the southern leaders?" Where did he get an account of the intended *coup d' etat*, so detailed that he was able to *develope it* particularly? This knowledge becomes astounding when we recollect that, so far as now appears, nobody else outside of the "southern leaders" had the least inkling of it. It is possible that his connection with the secessionists, and his professed devotion to their cause, went so far that they took him into their confidence, and told him what "hostile movements" they intended to make on the government? How did he get these secrets if not from them? Or must we be driven at last to the conclusion that the whole thing was a mere invention, imposed on him to delude him?

But Mr. Sumner owes it to the truth to make a fuller statement. Let us have the *particulars* which Mr. Stanton *developed* to him. We have a right to know not only who were the southern traitors engaged in this plan, but who were confederated with them in Washington. I suppose Mr. Sumner, as well as Mr. Stanton, had "had instinctive insight into men and things" enough to know that no government was ever substituted for another by a sudden movement, without some co-operation or connivance of officers in possession. Who among Stanton's colleagues did he say were engaged in this affair? Did he charge the President with any concern in it? If he declared all or any of them to be innocent, does not Mr. Sumner see the injustice of keeping back the truth? Did Stanton tell him that he had communicated the facts to the President and cabinet? If not, did he give a reason for withholding them? And what was the reason? Was the guilty secret confined to his own breast, or did any other member of the administration share his knowledge of it? If yes, who? Mr. Sumner has struck so rich a vein of historical fact (or fiction), that he is bound to give it some further exploitation.

The following passage in Mr. Sumner's letter to you excites the liveliest desire for more information. After describing his visit to the attorney-general's office, and Mr. Stanton's reception of him, he goes on thus: "He began an earnest conversation, saying he must see me alone—that this was impossible at his office—that he was watched by the traitors of the south—that my visit would be made known to them at once; and he concluded by proposing to call at my lodgings at one o'clock that night," etc., etc. Why was Mr. Stanton afraid of the southern traitors? Why did they set a special watch over him? No other member of the administration was tormented with fear like that. All of Mr. Stanton's colleagues felt at perfect liberty to speak out their opposition to the hostile movements of the south, and they did it without concealment or hesitation. But Stanton was put by the southern traitors under *surveillance* so strict, that he could not speak with a senator except at midnight, by stealth and in secrecy. At his own office it was impossible to see such visitors; the southern eye was always on him. How did those traitors of the south manage to control *him* as they controlled nobody else? By what means did they "cow his better part of man," and master all his movements? What did they do, or threaten to do, which made him a slave to such a fearful extent? His relations with them must have been very peculiar. The suspicion is not easily resisted that he had his nocturnal meetings with southern men also, and that he feared simply the discovery of his double dealing. This is what we must believe if we suppose that he really was shaken by those unmanly terrors. But I confess my theory to be that he did not feel them, and that he made a pretence of them only that he might fool Mr. Sumner to his bent. What does Mr. Sumner himself think? Was he or was he not the victim of a cruel humbug?

IV.—Did Mr. Stanton conspire with the political enemies of the administration to arrest Mr. Toucey on a false charge of treason? That such a conspiracy existed seems to be a fact established. What you say about it shows that you know and approved it. Mr. Dawes and Mr. Howard were in it, and no doubt many others who have not confessed it themselves, or been named by you. But Mr. Stanton was not with you. The evidence of his complicity which you produce is altogether too indefinite, indirect and obscure to convict him of so damning a crime. The enormous atrocity of the offence makes it impossible to believe in his guilt without the clearest and most indubitable proof.

Stanton and Toucey were at that time acting together in perfect harmony, closely united in the same general measures and principles. Toucey, at all events, was sincere; and Stanton knew him to be a just, upright and honorable man, whose fidelity to the Union, the constitution and the laws was as firm as the foundation of the everlasting hills. To Toucey himself, and to his friends, he never expressed any sentiment but esteem and respect, and he declared his confidence in him even to Mr. Seward, who was his enemy, as you yourself have taken the pains to prove. Was the destruction of this man one of the purposes for which the first law officer of the government sneaked about your secret committees, met the plotters in their midnight lurking-places, employed a go-between to fetch and carry his clandestine messages, and like a treacherous informer, whose accusations which he trusted even to the hands of his confederates only while they were read in the light of a street lamp?

There were two distinct and separate ways in which the conspirators could effect their designs upon the man whom they had marked out for their victim. One was to take him in custody under a legal warrant, regularly issued by a competent judicial officer. But to get such a warrant it was absolutely necessary that somebody should perjure himself by swearing that Toucey *had levied war against the United States*. Was Stanton to make this false oath, in addition to the other proofs which he gave of his loyalty? Or was it expected that Peter H. Watson, who carried the charges, would also swear to them? If you did not rely on Stanton or Watson, was it you, or Mr. Dawes, or Mr. Howard—which of you—that meant to do the needful thing? Or was it intended that all three of you should entwine your consciences in the tender embrace of a joint affidavit? Or had you looked out for some common "man of belial," who was ready to be suborned for the occasion? No, no; you may have been eager to feed fat the ancient grudge you bore against Toucey for being a Democrat and a "union-saver;" but none of you would have *sworn* that he was guilty of any criminal offence. Nor could Stanton or Watson have been persuaded to encounter such perils of soul and body. Nor could you if you had tried your best have found any other person to make the accusation in the form of a legal oath. The price of perjury was not then high enough in the Washington market to draw out from their hiding places that swarm of godless wretches who afterward swore away the lives of men and women with such fearful alacrity.

From all this it is very clear that there was to be no swearing in the case, consequently no judicial warrant, and no lawful arrest. But Toucey *was* to be arrested.—How? Of course in the only other way it could possibly be done. The conspirators intended to kidnap him. Mr. Dawes says that from the hour when the paper directing the arrest was read under the street lamp, and "went back to its hiding-place," the secretary was watched. The members of the committee, or the hirlings they employed, dogged his footsteps, and were ready to spring upon him whenever they got the signal. They could rush out as he passed the mouth of a dark alley, knock him down with their bludgeons, and drag him off. Or the lawless and "patriotic" gang might burglariously break into his house in the night time, and impelled, as you would say, by "high and holy motives," take him by the throat and carry him away. After proceeding thus far, it would be necessary to dispose of him in some *private* dungeon (for you knew that the public prisons and forts could not then be prostituted to such base uses), where no friend could find him, and whence no complaint of his could reach the open air. Even in that case, "with all appliances and means to boot," his speedy liberation would be extremely probable, and the condign punishment of the malefactors almost certain, unless they acted upon the prudent maxim that "dead men tell no tales." The combination of Booth and others to kidnap Mr. Lincoln was precisely like this in its original object; and it was pursued step by step, until it ended in a most brutal murder. *Facilis decensus Averni.*

Was this a becoming business for senators and representatives to be engaged in? In that "hour of national agony," when hideous destruction stared the country in the face; when stout men held their breath in anxious dread; when the cry for relief came up in congress on the wings of every wind; when the warning words of the President told you that the public safety required your instant attention—was that a time to be spent in prosecuting plots like this? I will not ask you to repent of the wickedness; it is not wrong in your eyes; it comes up to your best ideas of loyalty, patriotism and statesmanship. Your witnesses think of it as you do; they take pride and pleasure in their guilt, and wrap this garment of infamy about them with as much complacency as if it were a robe of imperial purple.

But was Stanton in it? Was the attorney-general art and part in a foul conspiracy to kidnap the secretary of the navy, "his own familiar friend, his brother who trusted in him and with whom he ate bread?" If he had sent the paper which was read under the street lamp, why do you not produce it, or at least show it by secondary evidence that it was in his handwriting? If Mr. Watson was the medium through whom he communicated his verbal directions to the committee or other persons confederates with him, why does not Mr. Watson appear and say so? To fasten this great guilt on Stanton will require evidence far better than Mr. Howard's small and silly talk about a "*bird* which flew directly from some cabinet minister," and stronger than his *belief* founded on the fact that Stanton was a "suspicious character," especially as Mr. Howard admits his own participation in the crime, and is therefore something more than a "suspicious character" himself. But it is not merely the defects in the proof—it is the incredible nature of the story which counts against you. Stanton knew, if you did not, that the contemplated crime could not be perpetrated with impunity. Toucey breathed the deep breath and slept the sound sleep of a freeman under the guardianship of a law which Stanton at that time did not dare to violate. A democratic administration still kept ward and watch over the liberty of the citizen. A vulgar tyranny which allowed abolitionists to do such things upon their political opponents was coming, but it had not come; the reign of the ruffian and kidnapper was drawing near, but it had not arrived; the golden age of the spy and the false accuser were beginning to dawn, but it had not yet risen.

You may think it some excuse for this false charge against Mr. Stanton that is not much worse than others which you have proved to be true. But justice requires that even bad man shall suffer only for those misdeeds which they have actually done. One of the greatest among American jurists held a slander to be aggravated by proof that the victim's character was bad before; just as a corporal injury to a sick man or a cripple is a worse wrong than it would be to one of sound limbs and vigorous health.

V.—Mr. Stanton's personal behavior and bearing in the cabinet have been much mis represented by others beside you. I am told that Mr. Seward described the supposed "scene" in some speech, which I have never read. It was given at length, and very circumstantially, in a London paper, over the signature of "T. W.;" Mr. Attorney General Hoar, in a solemn oration which he pronounced before the Supreme Court, last January, repeated it with sundry rhetorical embellishments; nearly all the newspapers of your party have garnished their pointless abuse of the Buchanan administration with allusions to it more or less extended; and no doubt the book makers in the service of the abolitionists have put it into what you call "cotemporaneous history." So far as I have seen them, all these accounts differ from one another, and none is exactly, or even very nearly like yours. But they agree in presenting a general picture of Mr. Stanton as engaged in some violent conflict with his colleagues were too dull, too unprincipled, or too timid to undertake, though some of them afterward plucked up heart enough to follow his lead. They declare that Stanton took the most perilous responsibilities, boldly faced the most frightful dangers, and with heroic courage fought a desperate fight against the most fearful odds; that the other members of the cabinet looked on at the awful combat as mere spectators of his terrific valor, while the President was so frightened by the "fierce and fiery" encounter that all he could do was to "tremble and turn pale."

All this is (to use Stanton's own language) "a tissue of lies;" a mere cock and bull story; a naked invention, purely fabulous; a falsehood as gross and groundless as any in the autobiography of Baron Munchausen. Mr. Stanton was never exposed to any danger whatever while he was a member of that cabinet; never had any occasion to exhibit his courage; never quarreled with any of his colleagues; never denounced those he differed from, and never led those with whom he agreed. He expressed his dissent from the Southern members on several questions; but no man among us took better care than he did to avoid giving cause of personal offence. He acquired no ascendancy at the council board, and claimed none; he proposed no measure of his own, and when he spoke upon the measures originated by others, he presented no views that were new or at all startling. He and I never once differed on any question, great or small; and this though of course accidental, was still so noticeable that he said he was there only to give me two votes instead of one. He did not differ with Mr. Holt on any important question concerning the South more than once, and that was when the compact afterwards called a truce, about Fort Pickens was made. He must have agreed with the President when he agreed with Mr. Holt, for the latter gentleman declared most emphatically that the President constantly gave him a "firm and generous support." He never insulted the President. Mr. Buchanan knew how to maintain the dignity of his place and enforce the respect due to himself as well as any man that ever sat in that chair. It is most certain that Mr. Stanton always treated him with the profoundest deference. If he had been rash enough to take on the airs of a bully, or had ever made the least approach to the insolent rudeness for which you desire to credit him, he would instantly have lost his commission, and you would have lost your spy.

Among the versions which have been given of this false tale, yours is the most transparent absurdity; for you give dates and circumstances which make it ridiculous. At a time when Floyd was in disgrace with the whole administration—after all his brethren had broken with him, and he had been notified of the President's intention to remove him—when he was virtually out of office and completely stripped of all influence—Major Anderson removed his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. You assert that Floyd, hearing of this, forthwith arraigned the President and Cabinet for the act of Major Anderson, declaring it to be a violation of *their* pledges, though it was not done by them, and they had given no pledge on the subject. That he could or would make an arraignment for any cause of the body by which he had himself just before been condemned is incredible; that he would arraign it on such a charge is beyond the belief of any sane being. But such, by your account, was the occasion which Stanton took to display his superhuman courage. It was then that he armed his red, right hand to execute his patriotic vengeance on that fallen, powerless broken man. He must also have left fall at least a part of his horrible displeasure on the head of the President; else why did the President "tremble and turn pale?" I said this narrative of yours was a mere driveling, and I think I paid it a flattering compliment.

But, to explode the folly completely, I referred you to the record, which I said would show that Major Anderson acted in strict accordance with orders sent him by the war department, of which Floyd himself was the head; and this you contradict. It is perfectly manifest that you examined the record, for you transcribe from it and print two telegrams exchanged between Floyd and Anderson after the removal of the latter took place. You saw on that same record the order previously given—the order on which Major Anderson was bound to act, and did act—and you have deliberately suppressed it. Nay, you go still further, and with the order before your eyes you substantially deny the existence of it. I copy for your especial benefit the words which relate to this point: "The smallness of your force (so says the instructions) will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts; but an attack or an attempt to take possession of either of them will be regarded as an act of hostility, and *you may then put your command in either of them* which you may deem proper to increase its power of resistance. You are *also authorized to take similar steps* whenever you have tangible evidence of a *design to proceed to a hostile act.*"

There is the order in plain English words. To make out your assertion it was necessary to conceal it from your readers. But that is not all. You find a telegram from Major Anderson dated on the morning after the removal, in which he says simply that he had removed, but says nothing of the grounds on which he acted. On that same record, and right beside the telegram you saw a letter from Major Anderson to the War Department, dated the same day, in which he *does* refer to his orders that says, "Many things convinced me that the authorities of the State *designed to proceed to a hostile act.*" and then adds, "under this impression I could not hesitate that it was my solemn *duty to move my command* from a fort which we could not probably have held longer than forty-eight or sixty hours to this one, where *my power of resistance is increased* to a very great degree." You totally ignore this letter, it which Major Anderson justifies his removal in the very words of the order, and pick out a hasty telegram in which nothing is said of his orders for the purpose of proving that he acted without orders—an assumption which the record, if honestly cited, would prove to be utterly false.

You will hardly venture to repeat your denial; for besides the original record, there are thousands of authentic copies scattered over the nation, and anybody can find it in Ex. Doc., H. R., Vol. VI No 26, p. 10. I do not trust myself to make any general remarks on this glaring instance of mutilated evidence. You are a Senator, and I acknowledge the scriptural obligation of a private citizen not to "speak evil of dignities;" but of a dignity like you it is something so difficult to speak well that my only refuge is silence.

You garble my words so as to make them appear like a denial that Mr. Stanton ever wrote any letter at all on the subject of the "Cabinet Scene," whereas I asserted that *no letter written by him would corroborate your version of it.* After coolly striking out from the sentence quoted the words which express my proposition, you proceed to contradict it by the statement of Mr. Holt, who says that a letter was written, but he *declines to say what was in it.*

I knew Mr. Schell had addressed Mr. Stanton with the object of getting him to tell the truth and tear away the "tissue of lies" which so many hands had woven about this subject. If he answered at all; the presumption was that he would answer truly; and if he answered truly, instead of corroborating you, he must have denounced the whole story as a mere fabrication. Do you think now that in the absence of all evidence showing or tending to show the contents of the letter, we ought to assume that Stanton filled it with bragging lies?

I do not mean to let this stand as a mere question of personal veracity between you and me, though I have the advantage, which you have not, of *knowing* whereof I affirm. But my denial throws the burden of truth upon you with its full weight. Recollect also that the strength of your evidence must be proportioned to the original improbability of the fact that you seek to establish, and that the reasons *a priori* for disbelieving this fact are overwhelmingly strong. All presumptions are against the idea that a man who dodged about among the abolitionists as their spy, and vowed himself to the secessionists as their ally, and all the time manifested a dastardly dread of being discovered, would openly insult the President or do anything else that was bold and violent. But you have taken the task of proving it, and how have you done it?

I certainly need not say that Mr. Holt proves nothing by writing a letter in which he declines to tell what he knows. His expressive silence, on the contrary, is very convincing that he knew the truth against you. As little, nay less, if less were possible, do you make out of his speech at Charleston. He deals there in glittering generalities, sonorous periods and obscure allusions to some transaction of which he gives no definite idea, except that Stanton was *not* an actor in it, but a spectator, for he mentions him only to say that "he *looked* upon the scene." What the scene was he declared to be a secret, which history will perhaps never get a chance to record.

Failing wholly to get anything out of Mr. Holt, you naturally enough resorted to Mr. Dawes; and Mr. Dawes, willing, but unable, to help you, called in the aid and comfort of his wife. "She," her husband says, "distinctly remembers hearing Stanton tell at our house the story of that terrible conflict in the cabinet." That is the length and breadth of her testimony. She remembers that Mr. Stanton told the story, but not the story itself. It was about a terrible conflict; but we do not learn who were engaged in it, who fell, or who were victorious—how the fray began or how it ended—only it was terrible. Was Mr. Stanton the hero of his own story, or was he relating the adventures of somebody else to amuse or frighten the company? Mrs. Dawes is undoubtedly a lady of the very highest respectability; but with all that, you will find it hard to convert the idle conversation of her house into history; and the difficulty is much increased by the fact that neither she or anybody else is able to tell what they were.

The declaration of Mr. Holt that he would not reveal what he knew on this subject, and Mr. Dawes' statement that Mrs. Dawes told him that she heard Stanton tell something about it, which she does not repeat, is ALL THE EVIDENCE you offer on the point. Yet you affirm that this most improbable and slanderous story is not only true, but sustained by the "declarations of Mr. Stanton to credible witnesses, and the positive averments of Jos. Holt." Can this be mere ignorance? I am tempted to believe that you have gone about the business with a set purpose to make yourself ridiculous.

I fear very much that on this question, as on so many others, you have been guilty of a wilful suppressio veri. Did you not know that Mr. Holt's testimony would be against you, when you took advantage of his scruples about giving it? Did not Mrs. Dawes recollect more than you have quoted? I may be wrong in this suspicion; but a man who mangles a public record must not complain if his good faith is doubted when he presented private evidence.

Mr. Attorney-General Hoar, believing this scandal to be true, tried in good faith to get the evidence which would prove it. When he found it to be false, he passed over to you the letters which he had got in the course of his search, and you printed them. The lawyer was too honest to reassert a tale which he discovered to be unfounded; but the politician had not magnanimity enough to retract it, and therefore he let you burn your fingers where he would not put his own.

This story of a "Cabinet Scene," as it floated about among irresponsible news mongers, seemed for awhile like a formidable slander; but you have made it utterly contemptible.

VI.—Your account of Mr. Cameron's retirement from the war department and Stanton's appointment on his suggestion, demanded refutation, because it not only perverted and misrepresented a fact of some general importance, but was a serious injury to Mr. Stanton's character as it then stood. Between these two men it did not seem as if there COULD be any relations which implied confidence or friendship. If Stanton himself was any authority for his own sentiments, he had no respect for either the horse contracts or the "negro arming" (as he called it) of his predecessor, and Mr. Lincoln had just as little. Stanton was appointed NOT TO CARRY OUT but TO PUT AN END to Cameron's policy with all its corruptions.—I admit that since the evidence you have furnished of Mr. Stanton's duplicity in other matters, it becomes possible to believe he may have been sincere about this also. Still your attempt to deceive the public was inexcusable.

Of my own knowledge I know nothing about Cameron's appointment or removal; but I will give you the main facts briefly and without the ALEA ENORMIA as I have them on undoubted authority, and as I firmly believe them. A bargain was made at the Chicago convention of 1860, that in case of Lincoln's nomination and election Cameron should receive a cabinet appointment. Mr. Lincoln was no party to this contract, but after much persuasion and pressure he consented to ratify it by trying Cameron as secretary of war. Before the end of nine months the experiment ended, as you know and everybody else knows, in a complete and total failure. Mr. Lincoln, seeing this, determined to get rid of him, and expressed his resolution in a letter addressed to Mr. Cameron and carried by Mr. Chase, then secretary of the treasury. The letter is not now in existence, but Mr. Chase described it as CLEAR—that is to say, plain, short and direct. Mr. Cameron understood and felt it as an abrupt dismissal. He afterwards got it suppressed, and a correspondence different in its whole tenor and effect substituted in its place. Ever since then he has been trying to create the opinion that he retired from a department full of rich jobs, not only without compulsion, but in spite of the President's affectionate desire that he should remain and manage them as he had done before, and he makes it a part of the story that he was permitted to designate his successor. He contrived to produce some belief of this on the mind of Mr. Chase; but if Mr. Chase had known more of Cameron's character and previous history, he might have been less credulous.

Of the fact that Stanton was appointed on Cameron's suggestion we have not a spark of direct evidence except Cameron's own statement, and all the circumstances make that improbable. If the President made up his mind to remove the incumbent, he certainly would not have proceeded to execute his resolution by writing him a curt letter of dismissal without having settled upon somebody to succeed him; for at such a time as that he could not mean to leave the war department AETHALOUS while he would be hunting a head for it. But concede that no thought was taken for the new officer before the removal of the old one, can it be that the President decided the whole question in favor of a man never mentioned before, on the mere suggestion of the officer he was discarding, and without seeking advice from those members of the cabinet who still retained his favor? The suppressed letter is, therefore, not only an important fact in itself, but it has the gravest influence on the credibility of Mr. Cameron's whole tale. Other questions signify but little in comparison to that. If the correspondence afterwards published was not that which actually took place, we must presume everything against the party for whom or at whose instance the spoliation was committed. The short, plain, direct, curt note with which Mr. Lincoln opened the business would have explained everything, if it had been permitted to see the light; and it could not have been destroyed except for the purpose of making a false impression. This compels me to show that your conduct in the affair has been such as admits of no justification except that burning loyalty and intense patriotism which converts all vice into virtue.

After your first article appeared, and before my answer to it, a leading and very distinguished member of the republican party in this State told you that you had misstated the facts concerning Mr. Cameron's retirement, and especially the important and principal fact of the

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, : FEB. 11, 1871.

THE name of G. Nelson Smith, Esq., late editor of the Johnstown *Echo*, is suggested in connection with the Democratic nomination for Surveyor General. We have already nominated our choice for that position, but we would feel none the less pleased if our friend Smith should prove the lucky man. He would make a competent and faithful officer, and his Cambria county friends, we are confident, would be greatly pleased to see the honor conferred upon him.

A BILL has been reported in the State Senate from the appropriate committee, repealing the law of 1869, which abolished the Spring Elections. It provides that borough, ward and township elections shall be held on the third Friday of March, commencing on that day of the month next year, so as not to interfere with the term of office of the present incumbents who were elected last October. We trust that the bill will pass. That the people of the State are heartily sick of the present arrangement does not admit of any doubt. The experiment has proved a total failure and the law ought to be erased from the statute book.

THE BILL in reference to conferring on the District Court at Johnstown increased civil jurisdiction, and which passed the House two weeks ago on the motion of our member, Mr. Rose, passed the Senate on Tuesday last. It is now in the hands of the Governor, and we have the best assurance that he will sign it. Whether it will finally end and dispose of the insane project of removing the county seat from Ebensburg to Johnstown, we cannot say. Certain men *will* agitate and disturb peoples and counties, and this has been the fate of Cambria county for more than twenty years. This bill was attended to in the Senate by Hon. Bruce Petriken, of Huntingdon county, who has our thanks for his services in the matter.

HON. D. J. MORRELL has sent us, with request to publish, a Joint Resolution which has been introduced in the U. S. Senate relating to an increase of compensation to the Assistant Marshals who took the census of 1870. We willingly comply with Mr. Morrell's request, and the resolution will be found below. We see no valid objection to the proposed increase of pay of these officers. It is true that it is a raid on the Treasury, but it is modest as well as meritorious, when contrasted with the huge swindling schemes that have been successfully engineered thro' Congress for several years past, and which have made that body a by-word and reproach with the people.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS relating to an increase of compensation to Assistant Marshals at the Ninth Census.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where the average per diem compensation of assistant marshals for field-work in enumerating inhabitants at the ninth census of the United States, under the rates of payment fixed by the law of eighteen hundred and fifty, and the act or the acts supplementary thereto, shall not amount to five dollars a day, the Superintendent of the Census is hereby authorized to add to such pay an amount sufficient to give to each of said assistant marshals the total sum of five dollars per day for such field-work: PROVIDED, that the number of days for which such additional allowance shall be paid shall in no case exceed the number of days fixed by the act of May six, eighteen hundred and seventy, for completing the enumeration upon schedule one.

Passed the House of Representatives January 30, 1871.

Attest EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk.

The Proposed New Tax Bill.

In our last issue we referred in a brief paragraph, to a bill which originated in the State Senate, regulating the collection of taxes in *Indiana* and *Cambria* counties.—The bill will be found in our local department this week. It was offered in the Senate by Gen. White and as it is a most important question to the tax-payers of this county, we publish it for their special information. We believe it is a copy of the existing law in Ohio on the same subject. It seems, from all that we can learn about it, that it has worked out its intended purpose in that State, to the entire satisfaction of the people. But while we give General White due credit for honesty of purpose in offering the bill, we feel bound to oppose it. It is *special*, or *local*, legislation, and to that we are unalterably opposed. No member of the Senate more than Gen. White is so familiar with the evil consequences of this kind of legislation. If the bill is right in its provisions, and we do not pretend to say that it is wrong, why is it proposed to limit its operations to the two counties of *Indiana* and *Cambria*? If the proposed change is desirable for these counties, why did not Gen. White make the bill applicable to the whole State? We are not finding any fault whatever with the proposed law, but as we are hostile to all such legislation, and desire to see its eternal end in this State, where it has become an insufferable nuisance for years past, we prefer that the bill should be defeated for the reason we have given and that the collectors of taxes in this county should be permitted to discharge their duties as they have done heretofore. How true is the old maxim, that "the world is governed too much."

The Cessna Swindle.

From our personal knowledge of the political character of John Cessna, the recent exposure in Congress of his fraudulent and corrupt conduct, in reference to a swindling claim for damages, made by George Chorpenning, of Somerset county, who, fifteen years ago, had a contract for carrying the mail from Salt Lake to Sacramento, convinces us that our estimate of the man was correct. We knew, or thought we knew, all about his crooked ways, but he has now reached a lower depth of personal infamy than we were prepared to believe that even *he* could descend to. His whole conduct exposes as corrupt a purpose to plunder the treasury out of nearly a half million of dollars as was ever attempted. This well concocted fraud was thoroughly exposed last week in Congress by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts. The Post-Master General is equally implicated with Cessna. The former ought to be removed from the Cabinet and Cessna expelled from Congress. The following Washington dispatch to the New York *World* of January 30th will give our readers a tolerably correct idea of this attempted fraud. It is fair to infer that the exposure made by Dawes in the presence of Cessna closes the public life of the latter for all eternity. Thus has ended, in shame and disgrace, the political career of as finished a trickster as ever dishonored this or any other State in Congress.

AN EXPOSURE OF THE LOBBY.—There was a fearful exposure to-day of the dark ways and vain tricks and corrupt practices of the lobby and its influence on Congress that is rarely if ever witnessed. It is a long story, but its points may be briefly told. The House Appropriation Committee learned last week that the Treasury Department was about to pay a draft drawn on its current appropriation by the Postmaster General for nearly half a million of dollars, to pay the claim of one George Chorpenning for an ancient mail service, which had been repudiated by the Post-Office Department for the last ten years. They further learned that the Postmaster-General based his action on a joint resolution passed by Congress last July, authorizing the auditing and the adjustment of the claim. Some of the older officers of the government added to the information that the claim was fraudulent, all of which facts led to a passage of a resolution asking for a suspension of the payment until an investigation could be made by the commissioner. The investigation proved a most remarkable state of things.

First—that one of the counsel of the claimant was Ex First Assistant Postmaster-General Earle, late law partner of Postmaster-General Creswell.

Second—That the joint resolution to pay the claim was put through the House by John Cessna, of Pennsylvania, under the suspension of the rules, without a report or debate—that it passed the Senate the same day, and was signed soon thereafter by the President, comprising in all but eighteen hours.

Third—That Earle submitted to what purported to be a report of the House Postal Committee to Creswell in favor of this, but which proved to be without the slightest foundation—no such report ever having been even discussed by them.

Fourth—that Creswell, instead of waiting for an application to pay the claim, drew a draft against the general fund for it.

Fifth—That he paid it in face of reports made by Postmaster Generals Brown, Holt, Blair, Randall, and himself that this claim had no foundation in law or equity.

These and many other facts were brought to the attention of the House by Mr. Dawes and Mr. Beck, and created such consternation that members generally left their seats and gathered around the speakers. When they concluded a resolution was unanimously passed repealing the joint resolution to pay the claim Even Mr. Cessna, who pushed the job originally, sat in his seat and never said a word. Mr. Beck commented forcibly on Creswell's inexplicable conduct, and on the course of Earle, who, from his position as First Assistant Postmaster-General, obtained a knowledge of this claim, then resigned and prosecuted it as an attorney.

Politics in Kansas.

The recent election of Mr. Caldwell to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Kansas seems to have created intense excitement at the seat of government of that State. Thomas P. Fenlon, Esq., formerly of this place, now residing in the city of Leavenworth, and who is one of the Democratic members of the Legislature, appears to have been the leading supporter of Caldwell, although the latter is a republican. We suppose that Mr. Fenlon's devotion to Mr. Caldwell was based on his (Caldwell's) admitted good character for honesty and integrity.—Charges of bribery and corruption were openly made and widely circulated, and Mr. Fenlon's character was assailed. In defence of his own good name he made the following personal explanation and offered the preamble, resolution and oath which we publish below. About *one third* of the members of the House took the oath, the others refusing to do so. Although Mr. Fenlon's motives were all right, if we were a member of the Kansas Legislature, we would also have refused to take it. It was entirely worthless and unnecessary, and of no binding force, for the plain reason, that when a member of that or any other Legislature takes the usual oath to discharge his duties with honesty and fidelity, it excludes all imputation of corruption. After having taken the preliminary oath and then violated it by accepting a bribe, Mr. Fenlon's cumulative oath would not be much of a stumbling block in the way of a venal representative.

Mr. Fenlon rose to a question of privilege and consent of the House being obtained, spoke as follows:

I rise to a question of privilege and will read from the Leavenworth TIMES, of date 21st and 22d inst. (Mr. Fenlon read from newspaper.) As to this statement of some unknown and lying vagabond, in this paper, I have but little to say. Those who, honoring me by their suffrages, sent me here, know me too well, and I may say, without egotism, too favorably to require any defence or explanation of my vote. The remark, however, is in character with what is transpiring throughout the State since the assembling of this body. Attacks and charges of fraud, corruption and bribery are as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa. For myself, my good name is about all I have to leave my little ones, and that, with the help of God, shall be left them. The best third of my life has been passed in the midst of my immediate constituents; the fondest recollections of the past and all the hopes and aspirations of the future, are connected with this noble young State and her people; and so it is with many of you; and surely, in view of our heroic history, what it has cost in sacrifice, suffering and blood, to make that history, the man who this day would barter his vote for money, deserves the brand of Judas upon his brow; deserves to stand like the tree that Christ cursed on his way to Jerusalem, blasted, blackened and withered—a monument for all coming time of infamy and disgrace. These rumors, however, are in our press and on our streets, in the mouths of every one we meet; the air is foeted and corrupt with the human breaths that utter foul charges on the members of this body, until the stranger who knows not the honorable men who here assemble—until the future readers of the journals of the day might well believe that this body was but a den of thieves, or a corrall of cattle to be bought and sold by the political butchers of the State. It is due to us, to the honor of the State, to the confiding people who sent us here, that the lie—direct and certain, should in some way be given to these foul aspersions upon our character, and I shall in this spirit and for this purpose offer the preambles and resolutions. I hold in my hand—unprecedented they probably are—and so are the foul charges made—they will be found to be becoming the dignity and honor of this body; they will be a solemn pledge before God to the heroic people who sent us here that their honor and ours shall be preserved, and that the brave men who went down to early and bloody graves to make us a State have not died in vain—set aside precedent—as Kansas has done before; ad astra per aspera is the motto of our State; let us go through this ordeal too with the oath yet wet upon our lips that it shall be honestly done; that though local material interest, personal friendship, eminent fitness or political faith may mould our vote, the Judas money that betrayed Christ shall not make us betray our trust. I offer the resolution with the faith that they will be instantly and enthusiastically adopted

The resolutions of Mr. Fenlon were as follows:

WHEREAS, It is reported in the press of the State and currently spoken of in the streets of the capital and other principal cities of the State, that money is being used to buy the votes of members of this house in the senatorial election now pending; and,

WHEREAS, It is due to the character of the members of this house, and due to a gallant and confiding people who have entrusted us with sacred powers to be exercised only in their interest and for their benefit, that such rumors and reports should be promptly and effectually silenced; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That immediately before the roll is called for the vote on the senatorial candidates, the speaker of this house administer to the members of this house the following

OATH:

You and each of you do solemnly swear, before Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, that you have not now received, and will not receive, any money or other valuable thing to influence or control your vote on the senatorial question.

A Curious Petition to the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Rev. Father Thomas P. Hunt is circulating in Luzerne county a curious petition to the Legislature, that is intended to advance the interests of temperance. Mr. Hunt calls this an "olive branch held out to the liquor sellers." He says, "Let them derive all the pleasure and profit they can from the traffic, and also pay for all the injuries which result from it. We are sick of paying two-thirds of our taxes for the benefit of venders of poison." The petition is as follows, and it may be stated that there is talk of a similar law for Ohio:

To the House and Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—The prayer of your petitioners, citizens of the county of Luzerne, showeth:—That it is admitted by all wise legislators that the use and traffic in intoxicating liquors is highly dangerous to the interests of the community, and no legislation has as yet succeeded in so restraining these evils as to prevent them from existing and increasing; and that there is a portion of our fellow-citizens who contend that your honorable bodies have no right in any way to prohibit such use and sale, but are bound to provide, by a license law, facilities and accommodations for such use and sale. We, your petitioners, not here questioning that right, nor asking for the repeal or prohibition of it, do respectfully pray you to pass a law for this county, if not for the whole State on the following basis:

1. That all who do sell intoxicating liquors shall make known on a certain day their intention of doing so to the judges of the court.

2. That on paying, pro rata, their proportion of all the criminal police, and pauper expenses of the county, to be estimated in a lawful manner, and giving a bond, with good security, to pay any other damage that may arise in consequence of the sale and use of said liquors, fairly proven, and that would not have occurred without said sale and use, they be permitted to sell and use, as now allowed by law.

3. That the county expenses, as above, shall be paid out of the money paid by these applicants; and that the injuries, properly established, shall be collected out of the bond given for that purpose, the individuals thus injured being required only to prove the injury as resulting from the use and traffic, to obtain judgment against the bond fund, and this judgment to be executed, pro rata, on the givers of the bonds. Any person selling liquor without complying with these conditions, or any person violating the laws already existing on this subject, shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $100, and imprisoned for not less than one year in the county jail. One-half of the fine to go to the prosecutor, and the other half to the liquor fund.

WHO HAS LOST A LITTLE GIRL?—Last summer a party of Gipsies, consisting of two men, two women and a girl about eleven years of age, passed through the village of Belmore, Crawford county, going west.—Shortly after passing through the place, a man engaged at hauling logs came across a little girl aged about four years, who had been left in the road about a mile east of the village, on the route which the Gipsies had just passed over. The man who was hauling logs picked up the child and took it to his home. The little thing could give no account of itself, nor has never yet conveyed an idea who its parents are. The general impression is that the child did not belong to the Gipsies, and that they stole it from some family, and becoming tired of it, left it in the road as above stated.

There may be somewhere a mourning father and mother whom the publication of this item may lead to the recovery of their lost child. Will our exchanges give it circulation as widely as possible?

CUMULATIVE VOTING.—Mr. Buckalew's bill providing for cumulative voting in the election of School Directors, in this state, has passed the Senate. This bill relates especially to School Directors in this State. The principle of the bill is, that where two or more persons are to be chosen for School Directors, in any district, each voter may give all his votes to one or more candidates as he shall think fit, and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.—Thus if two directors are to be chosen, each voter may if he chooses give two votes for either one of the candidates, or one vote for each. If three directors are to be elected then any voter may cast three votes for either candidate or two votes for one and one for another, or one vote for each of the three. And in the same way regulate his voting to suit himself no matter what may be the number of Directors chosen.

—On Tuesday morning last a fire broke out in Smith & Porter's locomotive works, in South Pittsburg, and owing to the insufficient supply of water the entire block between Third, Bingham and Carson streets was burned. Twelve locomotives were burned, nearly all light weight and used for coal mining purposes. Twenty-seven private residences were burned. Eight owned by Woods & Co., loss $10,000, insured $8,000. Eight owned by Wm. E. Richard, loss, $10,000; fully insured. The loss to the locomotive works was $70,000; insured for $30,000. Total loss will be $150,000.

—Some villain entered the stable of a man named Croup, near Centerville, Venango county, a few nights ago, and cut off the leg of one of his horses.

A Frightful Railroad Accident.

The Hudson River Express Train Runs into a Burning Oil Train—Thirty Persons Known to be Killed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., February 7.—The following particulars of a horrible railroad accident, at Newhamburg, on the Hudson River Railroad, have been received: An oil-train, bound north, caught fire near the bridge at that place at a late hour last night. The express train came along and ran into the oil-train, catching fire also. The oil-train set fire to the bridge, and the combined weight of the two trains broke the bridge in two, and the cars fell through in a mass of wreck and confusion. Several persons were unable to get out of the cars when the crash occurred, and were burned to death or drowned. The engineer, conductor and brakeman of the express train are known to be killed. The scene at the track is fearful. A corps of engineers from this city have arrived to attend the wounded and dying.—Three sleeping cars are among those destroyed. Eighteen persons are known to have been killed outright, and many more are injured. No names have yet been ascertained.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 7.—A dispatch has been received in this city from Messrs. O'Brien, Roche and Prince, members of the legislature, all detained by the disastrous accident which occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, near Poughkeepsie, last night.—These gentlemen escaped without injury, but the safety of the other assemblymen, who were on the express train when the accident took place is uncertain. A report is current in the city that telegrams have been received from the scene of disaster stating that upwards of thirty dead bodies have not yet been identified, and fifteen more are yet partially imbedded in the debris. The work of removing the bodies was taking place when the last dispatch left. Great excitement prevails in this city over the news.

THE SCENE—CHASM OF DEATH.

A field of ice stretching away to the right for miles, calm and unruffled, and the mountains rising dimly gray beyond; another and lesser patch to the left, and at your feet an abyss of two hundred feet across, filled with a confused heap of black and charred fragments, with broken beams and with posts still upright and firm, but grim, burned and reeking with a foul odor and the fumes of oil. This mass is looming here and there for four or five feet above the water, which is brown and filled with fragments of discolored ice, and now and anon you see particles of a dress or a coat or a cloak. And down beneath all this, under two fathoms of water, lies a sleeping car containing thirty-three charred and mangled bodies, which last night were brim full of hope and life. On the margin of the ice, and on planks placed on the debris, sturdy, earnest and begrimed men, employees of the railroad company and villagers are searching with ropes and hooks for the bodies of the dead. At last, when the light becomes stronger and their number is increased a body is found. It is evidently a Jew, once a handsome man, but now how horrible to look upon! Now that they have found the proper locality they draw forth another victim, and then, one after another, they successively raise to the surface and bear out upon the ice the body of a mother and two little children found clasped in her arms. The eldest of the Jews was found next after him, and very near. He is stouter and shorter. His face wears a fearful expression, giving him the appearance of one who had been strangled, and his tongue is thrust half out of his mouth, between his clenched teeth. He, too, was found with his face down, and the back of his head was burned almost to a coal.

A woman, supposed to be the wife of Rev. Morrill Fowler, was next found, clasping her children in her arms. Unlike those found before, her face and not the back of her head was burned. She was lying on her back, and her face has the perfect appearance of a skull cut in charcoal, the lips being opened, disclosing her teeth, white and seeming to grin. Lying in the car, on the floor, one child, a little girl of six years, is yet within her embrace, and the other, a babe of sixteen months, is seemingly creeping upon her bosom.

Near this woman now lies the body of another, dressed in a silk robe, with lace cuffs and a linnen collar. A gold chain is suspended from the neck and attached to a watch (gold), and bearing an inscription, and she wears diamond ornaments and rings. It is rumored that this is Mrs. Pease, of Buffalo, though the inscription in the watch would lead one to believe that her name is Perry.

Among the rest, the body of a woman her two children clasped in her arms, was drawn out. The husband and father had left them only a moment before to go to the smoking car, and escaped uninjured. The mother, as well as one of the children, was badly burned, and the other child had been drowned.

THE RECENT STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—Heart-rending details of the fearful explosion of the steamer W. R. Arthur, on the Mississippi, are given in the Memphis Appeal. The captain, Harry Bralaski, was on watch up to one a. m., and had made his rounds before turning in, finding all right. Half an hour later he was awakened by the fearful explosion, and at the same instant was crushed, with his wife and child, beneath the roof. The flames shot up from the wrecked boat, and it was only by superhuman efforts that he extricated himself, and with an axe hewed his way through the timber and released his dear ones. The train east on the Little Rock road was late, and did not arrive at Memphis till three a. m. While on the ferry-boat the portions of the wreck were seen floating by, and screams of despair were heard from the river. The captain of the boat at once put out, and, guided by the cries, picked up all the victims they could find, and then proceeding to the wreck saved many more. John Kafe, in charge of a fleet of coal boats, was roused by the cries of agony, and, taking a skiff, saved five men from a piece of a wreck, and proceeded up the river, picked up all he possibly could. He found one old lady that was saved by her husband, and one young one, standing on the bank of the river, with nothing on but her light night clothes, her husband having left again for the wreck to try to save his clothing. It is thought that many survivors swam ashore at various points, and are being cared for by the farmers, which will reduce the terrible mortality as fast as they come to light.

DARING DEED.—In San Francisco, a few days since, a runaway horse attached to a light buggy, in which was an old man, slipped off his bridle and ran away. The spectators shuddered at the fearful prospect of the old man's death, when a Mexican vaquero, dashed out of a side street on a fleet mustang, soon gained the side of the horse, and leaning from his saddle, he threw one arm around the animal's neck, and held fast, both horses going at full speed. In a twinkling he hauled the reins from under the runaway's heels, and making a noose, he passed it over the horse's neck and then straightened back in his saddle. The whole establishment was soon brought to a stand-still, and the vaquero, lighted a cigarita, and quietly rode off.

News and Political Items.

—The year 1871 will be the 2,183d year of the Grecian era, and the last year of the grecian bend.

—Fifty railway wagons laden with provisions entered Paris on the 3d inst., all bearing the inscription, "London gifts to Paris."

—Sister Stanislaus, for nearly sixty years a member of the order of Carmelite nuns, died at Baltimore, on Friday last.

—The people of Rye, New Hampshire, were treated to the sensation of an earthquake shock, early on Sunday morning.

—A man in Kansas City, Mo., is said to have a full set of furniture made of the tree on which his father was hung ten years ago.

—Four vessels are loading at the port of New York with provisions for France. They will each carry out ten thousand barrels of pork.

—On Saturday last, the house of Dal'as Miller, in Wells, Pa., was burned, with all its contents. A girl four years of age was burned to death.

—The Scranton *Republican* thinks work in the anthracite regions will be resumed about the middle of February in all the collieries except two or three in Luzerne county.

—Funds and provisions are being rapidly collected in all parts of the United States for the benefit of those who have suffered thro' the disastrous consequences of the Franco-Prussian war.

A man named James Henry, notorious as a horse thief and barn-burner, was convicted of horse-stealing and arson, in the Lancaster county court, last week, and sentenced to *twenty years imprisonment*.

—Gov. Geary has appointed Hon. W. H. Hall, of the Civil Code Commission, as President Judge of the Bedford and Somerset Judicial District, in the place of Judge King, who died about three weeks ago.

—A man in Minnesota had got all ready to be married, when he received a letter from his wife in Maine, which reminded him that he was already in the holy state. He had entirely forgotten the fact.

—Col. Geo. F. McFarland, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, on Thursday last tendered his resignation to Gov. Geary, and the latter has nominated J. P. Wickersham, Supt. of Common Schools, to succeed him.

—The Chicago *Times* very pertinently says that if the brothers-in-law of Grant had been as numerous and active in the service of the government during the war as they have been since, the last draft would have been unnecessary.

—A new machine for taking off the hides of dead cattle will shortly be tried at Buenos Ayres. The operation is short, sharp, and decisive, requiring only a minute for each hide. Cold air is forced by a pump between the flesh and the hide, and the thing is done.

—A young girl named Marth Beckenhart seventeen years of age, and an employee of Becket's paper mill, at Hamilton, Ohio, fell through an opening of the floor into the machinery on Sunday last, and was ground to pulp. Her remains were found in the receiving trough.

—The Owatonna Journal stated that while digging a well, a few days ago, Wm. Gamble, of Lemond, found the body of a popple tree imbedded 22 feet below the surface of the ground, and also a small piece of the same wood eight feet furher down, imbedded in blue clay.

—Governor Butler, of Nebraska, and a radical of the worst type, is about to be impeached for stealing seventeen thousand dollars from the state treasurer. The Butler family seems to be in ill luck. What, with Ben, Roderick Random Butler, and the Nebraska governor, things don't look very bright.

—A resolution has been introduced into the New York Assembly, denouncing the proposed annexation of San Domingo as a fraud. This represents the opinion of nine-tenths of the people of the United States, and yet General Grant is determined to push the job through, even at the expense of war.

—French telegrams have been received in London stating that a terrible railway accident took place on the the 6th inst., on the road between Bondons and St. Nazaire.—Over sixty persons were killed outright and the number sustaining injuries will probably reach one hundred, many of whom are fatally wounded.

—A wonderful invention of a weft-thread knitting-loom is now on exhibition in Manchester. It is said to produce the best cloth extant at the enormous rate of nearly a yard a minute. Practical cloth manufacturers pronounce it a success, and believe that it is destined to revolutionize the entire system of weaving woolen goods.

—A Dakota paper says there is a French girl of great beauty, living about forty five miles up the Sioux river from that place, who possesses remarkable agility, being able to put her hand on the back of a horse and jump over him without touching a hair. She is famous for riding wild colts bareback, and never was thrown.

—Mrs. Huff, of Greene county, New York, had a most terrific contest, a few days ago with huge mastiff belonging to a neighbor. She kept calm and collected, and though terribly bitten, finally succeeded, after a ten minute's struggle, in throwing the brute out of the door and closing it. She is not expected to recover.

—There is a beautiful girl living near Montreal, who, notwithstanding the fact that she has lost both legs above her knees, has received over a dozen offers of marriage during the past year, and refused them all. One of her lovers is a member of the Dominion parliament. This afflicted girl speaks seven languages, and charms everybody who comes near her.

—An old lady named Eve Nipple, living alone, in Licking Creek Valley, Mifflin county, and supposed to be over one hundred years old, was burned to death on Friday week, by her house taking fire. The fire was discovered about noon, and on the neighbors visiting the scene the charred body of the old lady was discovered lying near the door, and her limbs burned off.

—Mrs. Emberling, of Prairie City, Illinois, a few evenings since, followed her husband to a village saloon, armed with an axe. Finding him engaged, with several others, playing cards, she smashed the table with her axe, scattered the cards, piled up the astonished players, and carried off her husband, who had not the pluck to interfere. How is that for woman's wrongs?

—A woman in Philadelphia, aged about thirty, and said to be good looking, has been going among the merchants ostensibly to peddle pictures, but really to levy blackmail. Her plan was to first offer a merchant a picture for a trifling sum. If he declined to purchase she would leave, and in a few minutes and threaten to swear against him a serious offense if he did not present her with a few dollars.

—The wise men of Philadelphia are greatly exercised ever the discovery of a cave in Chester county, "filled witd the remains of animals of the post-pliocene period." The bones are those of sloths, tapirs, and some ruminants as large as cows, and most wonderful of all a mastodon, an animal too large to have entered the mouth of the cavern. One of the scientific men gravely suggests that he must "have fallen through the roof."

CLOSING PRICES

OF DE HAVEN & BRO., 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M., Feb. 6, 1871.

U. S. 6's of '81	113	113¼
" " '62	110¾	111¾
" " '64	110¾	110¾
" " '65	109¾	109¾
" " '65, new	109¾	109¾
" " '67	109¾	109¾
" " '68	109¾	109¾
" 5's, 10-40's	109¾	109¾
U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy	111¾	111¾
Due Comp. Int. Notes	111¾	112¾
Gold	106	107
Silver	795	800
Union Pacific R. R. 1st M. B'nds	915	925
Central Pacific R. R.	700	715
Un'n Pacific Land Gr'nt B'nds		

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

The basis of its remedial properties is a vegetable compound.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp, and makes the hair soft, lustrous, and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER AND BROWN'S OAK HALL.

In Boys' Wear we have every kind of material & every variety of style, suitable for Youth from 16 to 20, Boys from 9 to 16, and Children from 5 to 9 years, all durable & strong, made with special reference to rough usage. In this department our prices are astonishingly low. *Market and 6th.*

The Largest Stock; the Finest Goods; the Newest Styles; the Best Workmanship; the Greatest Variety, at *Market and 6th.*

We have made our Establishment "THE HEADQUARTERS OF COUNTRY TRADE" in Clothing, and we can assure our friends from out of town that they need look no further than Oak Hall for satisfactory Clothing & satisfactory prices. Full stock all the year round. *Market and 6th.*

Our Custom Work is of the very best character. Easy rules for measurement, prices, &c., sent free to any part of America, and good fits guaranteed. *Market and 6th Streets,*

PHILADELPHIA.

LAKE FISH.—7,820 half barrels Lake Herring; 5,215 quarter barrels do.; 1080 half barrels No. 1 White Fish; 300 half barrels No. 1 Pickerel.

BROOMS.—1000 dozen Brooms, assorted, in store and for sale by

JAMES CONNOR, Wholesale Grocer,
No. 355 Liberty Street,
Feb. 4, 1871.-5t. PITTSBURGH, PA.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY
—(OF)—
GEO. W. OATMAN & CO.
Office in Colonade Row.

Several parties wish to secure Houses in Ebensburg at fair rents.

Houses and Lots are for rent on fair terms.

Give us a description and price of what you have for rent.

Let us know what kind of a House or House and Lot you wish to secure as a tenant.

Have you *REAL or PERSONAL PROPERTY* you wish to sell, or do you wish to buy?

COME AND SEE US AT ONCE!

☞Our terms are reasonable for all services relative to above matters. See "Real Estate Gazette." GEO. W. OATMAN & CO.

Ebensburg, Feb. 4, 1871.-tf.

CAUTION!—Having purchased the following described articles at a Sheriff's sale of the personal property of David Burkhart, of Susquehanna township, and left the same in the care of the said David Burkhart during our pleasure, we hereby caution all persons against interfering in any way with said property, viz: 1 Bay Mare and 1 Gray Horse.

Feb. 4, 1871.-4t. A. A. BARKER & SON.

R. L. GEORGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in room recently occupied by Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., in Colonade Row. All manner of legal business faithfully attended to, and the collection of claims, etc., made a specialty. [3-4.-tf.]

New Advtisements.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make the following unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers ever published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, Maine.

THE NEW YORK DAY-BOOK—THE CHAMPION OF WHITE SUPREMACY AGAINST THE WORLD.—A FIRST-CLASS EIGHT PAGE DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY, established in 1850. $2 per year; $1 for six months. Subscribe for it. *For specimen copies, address "DAY-BOOK, New York City."*

DR. S. S. FITCH'S Family Physician, 90 pages; sent by mail free. Teaches how to cure diseases of the person; skin, hair and complexion. Write to 714 Broadway, N. Y.

SEND FOR OUR PAMPHLET TO ADVERTISERS. Printed by *G. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, N. Y.*

ERIGGS & BRO.'S Illustrated and Descriptive CATALOGUE OF FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS, AND SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS, *FOR 1871*, will be ready for mailing by the middle of January, notwithstanding our great loss of paper, engravings, etc., by fire, which destroyed the Job Printing office of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, 25th December. It will be printed on a most elegant new finished paper, and illustrated with nearly

Five Hundred Original Engravings

and two finely executed Colored Plates—means for which were grown by us during the past season from our own stock of Seeds, the originality, execution and extent of the engravings it is unlike and eminently superior to any other Catalogue or "Floral Guide" extant. The Catalogue will consist of 112 pages, and as soon as published will be sent free to all who ordered Seeds from us by mail during 1870. To others a charge of 15 cents per copy will be made, which is not the value of the Colored Plates. We assure our friends that the improvements we offer to purchasers of Seeds in quality and extent of Stock, Descriptions and Illustrations, are unsurpassed. Please send orders for Catalogues without delay.

☞ **Our Colored Catalogue for 1871** will be ready to send out in January. The Chromo will represent Four Varieties of showy and popular Flowers of natural size and color. We design to make it best Floral Chromo ever issued. Size, 18x24 inches. The regular value would be at least Two Dollars; we shall, however, furnish it to customers at 75 cents per copy, and offer it as a premium upon orders for Seeds. See Catalogue when out.

BRIGGS & BROTHER, Rochester, N. Y.

1826 USE THE "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM" 1871
The old standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption. "Nothing better." CUTLER BROS. & CO., Boston.

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER Removes superfluous hair in 5 minutes, without injury to skin. Sent by mail for 50c.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE. Relieves most violent paroxysms in ten minutes, and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN Colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one preparation. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, 721 Jayne Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS wanted everywhere to work for us at their own homes. Business make from $5 to $10 per day. Capital not required; we will start you. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

EMPLOYMENT for ALL. $30 SALARY PER WEEK and expenses paid Agents, to sell our new and wonderful discoveries. Address B. SWEET & CO., Lansing, Ingham co., Mich.

TOWN and COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

1. A LOT OF GROUND in Mountain View, with good Plank House and Outbuildings, all under the entire house. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

2. ONE LOT OF GROUND in Mountain View, 100 feet front on Main street and 300 feet deep, a choice selection of Fruit Trees on the lot. This is a most desirable location for building.

3. A LARGE TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, with all conveniences. Good outbuildings and an abundance of fruit trees. Situate in the West Ward of Ebensburg. Cellar kitchen, with cistern water. Good outbuildings and stable on the same Lot. All in good repair. Located on Main street. Rents for $180.

5. A LARGE TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, situate in the West Ward, suitable for two families. Lot 38 feet front on Main street and 200 feet deep. Could be divided. Rents for $180.

6. A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, situate in the West Ward, suitable for two families. Lot 50 feet front on Main street and 100 feet deep. A most desirable property.

7. BUILDING LOTS in West Ward, Ebensburg.

8. PASTURE LOTS, of about 5 acres each, one mile from town.

9. TIMBER, suitable for coal wood, on 5 acres of 6 or 8 acres each, one mile from town.

10. SIXTY ACRES HEMLOCK TIMBER LAND. Will cut 1,000,000 feet lumber. One and a half miles from Ebensburg.

11. A FARM OF 140 ACRES, convenient to Ebensburg; mostly cleared and in good cultivation. Will be sold separately or with No. 10.

☞All the above described property will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Those desiring to purchase will call on or address the subscriber, or F. A. SHOEMAKER, signed on or before the 1st day of January 1871.

J. ALEX. MOORE.

Ebensburg, Dec. 1, 1870.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM. JAS. F. ZAHM.

ZAHM & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES Usually Kept In a Country Store.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

STORE ON MAIN STREET, Next Door to the Post Office.

June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA.

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Renewatives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essence Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds, Day Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, History, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our

mbria Freeman.

RDAY, : : : FEB 11, 1871.

ERS.—GEO P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, ork, and S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 New York, are the sole agents for the ER MAN in that city, and are authorized ct for inserting advertisements ir lowest cash rates. Advertisers in are requested to leave their favors of the above houses.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

and Nishaps at and near Home.

ngested fog has still got us on the raw. ay will be St. Valentine's day ve received a single missive yet. s permit us list again crowded out, but ing can crowd in and get them, never-

of the oldest residents of Johnstown, Hamilton, a Portuguese we believe by of cancer on the 3d inst. B. Gough is to lecture in Johnstown evening of the 21st inst. To hear is said to be glory enough for

Scott Stewart, Esq., Internal Revenue for this district, died at his home in on an early hour on Monday mor-

Pollock, of Saltsburg, Indiana ty, disappeared from his home, and ngements about him are being made by

Shoemaker, who is about taking his ter town, proposes to dispose of his ock of household furniture at public Monday next.

ing two months old was recently to death near Irwin's Station, in ent of being too closely wrapped up parents were out sleigh riding.

Godley, keeper at Bennington Furwas accidentally burned about the face explosion of hot metal a few days ago, lost the sight of one of his eyes.

ge M. Riddle, whom every body there knows so extensively, has gone back on us ntended to go back to Philadelphia, ed attention to our sorrowing people.

Allegheny says that Mr. Ed M. will leave shortly to make a concert through the south and west. If so, may ladies greet them wherever they go!

Court was in session here on ast Wednesday, but, aside from orthe issue of $20,000 additional jail bonds or nothing of special interest.

Brenneman stabbed Hugh M'Cauley Station on Tuesday week, and his may prove fatal. O'Conner, who is ed, claims that the stabbing was done

announcement of confirmation will be adthat Right Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop Diocese, and vicar-in High Mass celeSt. Bartholomew's (Catholic) church, next morning.

Altoona Radical has something to Hollidaysburg, and the Alleto wait for that bear it." Anything Bedford goes down" very pleasthe disgraceful friend down street.

Hershey was brought to his home Furnace not many days since badly crushed. He was ed some distant railroad, but how accident occurred we know not.

Hollidaysburg has stuck a pin in Stonebody's opposition to the passage of the Hollidaysburg court bill. Expect the Altoonaites will be glad to have the pin ce of those "long come shorts." able to make room for our Al will, owing to the fact that so was under way when we received it, ed to content ourself with ments given under the proper head

Bower, of Taylor township, this ed against the circular saw in his mill ent in operation on Saturday, and was arm and cut on the shoulder, but fortendons were severed. He is now

Allegheny suggests a town clock of the new jail tower, and wonders ough won't pay the expenses if the ock. Them's our sentiments; but the southern quit-contents make bet- serving the county, see."

story frame house in Centre town County, was destroyed by fire not ing and the only inmate, an insane wo- Mrs. Phillips, who was locked in one of s was released by a neighbor just in ame her from a horrible death

have been made the recipient of two ntable presents, but haven't room this to spread ourself in the way of thanks. ve to do so next issue, and in the mean- the generously and generous donors will consider our best gratification made.

The republicans, at least some of them, talking about nominating Col. Robert A. r, chief clerk in the Land Office at Harg, and formerly a citizen of this place, the office of Surveyor General. We don't what Mac thinks of the empty honor

Jones has it that a young man named Linkenman on the railroad, whose mother is to reside at Gallitzin, had his jaw and was otherwise so badly injured ind of an accident at Conemaugh, a ago, that death has since ensued. We ame to particulars, and do not know such truth there is in the report.

Thomas, who never forgets the printin emergencies, presented us the other several messes of herring, for which ere consider us duly grateful. Bob ever kept fresh haddock, herring and at such times in the future as the demand may require them. A good Bob, and worthy of liberal patronage. friend of ours who has a strong per- "prudent," undertook to counterthe influence of numberless potations the after carrying a copy of the Temperance in his right hand coat pocket. ment, however, proved a total failure. was "bright as a tick" in less than after undertaking the hazardous feat.

Clarence Horner, son of Mr. Christian of Hollidaysburg, had the flesh torn of one of his thighs, and ere contusions on the right temple sher, in consequence of the breaking while hoisting a four ton casting, Tuesday last, in the Altoona ManufacCompany's works. His escape from death was very miraculous.

Cambria county bar has just had added member in the person of Jas. Ivory, who passed through the examining with flying colors on Tuesday last. He well on the occasion that Judge Taylor ented him on his legal attainments spoke for him a successful career in his

Mr. Null has already became associated with his preceptor, F. P. Tierney, and the team's a strong one.

One of the most affable gentlemen it has been our pleasure to meet is Mr. A. R. Hoover, general agent for the celebrated sewing machine. He is just the kind of man to be, and represents one of the best machines that ever was or ever will be sold. Those who intend investing in one household necessities should by all means examine the Howe, which can be seen at the store of M. L. Oatman & Co., agents for this locality.

The terrible accident which befel Mr. Tiley at Lilly's Station, this county, last morning last, as briefly noticed by us last week, resulted in his death in about one hour after receiving the injuries. He was attempting, it is said, to cross the track in front of a freight train, but missed his footing and the result was that one of the cars passed over one of his legs, crushing it in a terrible manner, and also severed his right hand at the arm. Mr. Tiley was 38 years of age, was a widower, and leaves two young children. He was a man of high standing and good character, and his melancholy fate has created much sympathy. His remains were brought to this place on Wednesday last, accompanied by a large number of the citizens of his town- and were interred in Lloyd's cemetary, beside those of his father, Wm. Tiley, sr.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 8, 1871.

DEAR FREEMAN.—We have read the bill of Senator White in regard to the collection of State tax in this and Indiana counties, and cannot see any point in it. It is local legislation, which is the worst kind of legislation.—There are twelve sections in the bill, and yet collections are not made any more secure, nor is there any time gained over the present method. Much tax will be lost, if collections cannot be enforced before December in each year. There are always transient tax payers in every township and borough, and they could remove before the end of the year and doubtless many would do so. There may be some snake in the bill which is under the surface.—We don't like the act.

The Benedictine Sisters, in the old Foster House, now St. Mary's Academy, have built up a large school which promises much good fruit. On Tuesday last those pupils who are taking music lessons gave an entertainment, in presence of their parents and some others, which is very favorably spoken of. About one hundred pupils attend this school. We clip the following notice of the performance from the Tribune: The following was the order of exercises: Grand March, Miss Geis; Charity, Miss Aggie Geis; Shells of Ocean, Chorus; Bird Waltz, Miss Rose Riffle; St. Agnes in Prison (Tableau). Misses Mary Keemle, Julia Cox, Rose Riffle; The Orphan's Dream, Miss S Hamilton; Silvery Waves, Miss Julia Cox; Driven from Home, Misses Jessie Berlin and Maggie Geis; In Want of a Servant (Drama), Misses Woodruff, Quinn, Saylor, Geis, Cox, Susie and Jennie Hamilton, etc.; Put Me in My Little Bed, Miss Emma Collins; Cantilena, (Chorus); The Young Poets, Miss Julia Cox and Jessie Berlin; In the Starlight, Misses Fend and Osborn; Soiree Waltz (Duet), Misses Aggie and Maggie Geis; Moonlight, Miss Julia Cox; The Angels appearing to the Shepherds (Tableau); Ave Sanctissima. (Chorus.) At the conclusion of the exercises, Rev. P. M. Garvey made a few appropriate remarks.

An Agricultural Society was formed here last week. It embraces members from both Indiana and Westmoreland counties. James M'Millin, Esq., of our town, is President, and N. R. Griffith and John M. Bowman are Secretaries. Wilson L. Akers was temporary chairman. The next meeting is fixed for Saturday, Feb. 18th, 1871.

The Bessemer Steel Works of this place will not be completed until May next; but when completed they will be the most magnificent works of the kind in the world. The machinery is ponderous and was all made here.

Our very excellent friend, Lewis Luckhardt, jeweler, Main street, Johnstown, gave us a nice present last week in the shape of eye glasses, without which we could not see our way clearly, and for which he has our thanks. Mr. Luckhardt is the oldest jeweler in Johnstown, and has established a reputation for integrity and honesty second to no man in or out of our town. If any of your readers need jewelry, let them remember the man who so kindly remembered us.

Ground-hog day has come and gone and left sad impressions, for the wood chuck saw his shadow. There are two places that should be shut up eternally—that is the ground-hog hole and Wilhelmshole!

Valentine day must be coming, as hideous pictures of men and beasts can be seen displayed at every window where toys and sich like are sold. This day should be abolished along with ground hog day. Perhaps it is not the day, however, so much as the custom of the day that should be abolished. Couldn't White introduce a bill.

The Millville schools closed a second month last Saturday—Cinder street schools having reached 89 per cent., and Minersville school 86 per cent monthly attendance. The following pupils deserve credit for pointing to places on the outline maps: Jane Anderson pointing to 2,300 places; Alph. O. Ashton to 2,060; Mary Given to 1,800; Mary Brixner to 1,300; Tho's Perry to 1,100; Geo Given to 1,060; John Sweeny to 960; Michael Malony to 940; and Charles Seigh to 900 places. These pupils belong to Cinger street school, Room No 4.

ROB ROY.

ALTOONA, Feb. 9, 1871.

FRIEND MAC— * * * * Of the Starr Feay sensation you have already been advised. The excitement in regard to it has somewhat subsided, but not a few among the "upper crust" are still shaking in their boots for fear the matter may come to court, and that some developements may be made in that event which would not be pleasant to contemplate. Indeed it is reported that some of our aristocratic citizens are doing their "level best" to have the matter hushed up. Why this is thus the parties themselves best understand. Feay, the wounded man, is now convalescent, and he too is anxious to compromise the matter, provided his would-be murderer pledges his self not to become a "shooting Starr" in his vicinity at any time in the coming future. The amateur "shootist" has been released on bail, and can now be seen promenading the street with the innocent or guilty cause, as the case may be, of this sensational tragedy.

* * * * * * * *

The fourth and ablest lecture of the Y. M. C. A. course was delivered by Hon. Edward Pearson a few evenings ago, his subject being "Brinsley Sheridan." Mr. Pearson is a brilliant and eloquent lecturer, and his tongue is tipped with sufficient of the Irish brogue to make his delivery in the highest degree pleasing. His personal appearance is prepossessing, while his gestures are graceful and dignified.

T. I. M.

NOLAN, THE WHITE CHIEF.—If the following highly sensational story is true, the Alleghanian deserves the credit of having originated it. If it is false, however, "don't shake your gory locks at us and say we did it":

For several years prior to 1858, a man named John Nolan lived in Johnstown. As his name would seem to indicate, he was an Irishman, and a good one at that. In 1858, John took a notion to go to California. The gold fever was then at its hight, and John was attacked by it. He repaired to New York, and bought a ticket to San Francisco. The trip to Panama was successfully accomplished, though sea sickness did with his pleasure on deck and in berth frequently interfere. When John got on board ship on the Pacific coast, it was discovered that his passage ticket was a counterfeit one, and so he was left ashore. He had been swindled in a New York bogus ticket office. John had not enough money to take him to San Francisco, and he thought the best way to accomplish the feat of getting to the goal of his hopes would be to ship as a sailor. He shipped. The vessel he graced with his presence sailed, and sailed, and sailed, for about six months, and then was as far from San Francisco as ever. John concluded that this was not the correct thing, so he deserted, and went and hid himself in the hold of a ship bound for the Golden Gate. His captain hunted for John, found him and took him back to where he belonged. "If I only hadn't signed them d—d ship papers," said John, afterwards "I'd been all right." The remainder of the journey was accomplished in the incredible short space of six months. John was only a year getting from Panama to San Francisco. He went to gold digging, but did not dig much gold. In fact as a searcher after auriferous deposits, John was a failure. So he concluded to try another lead, and went to Trinity county. He was lost sight of for some time, when one day a Cambria county acquaintance came across him. "Where in the name of the devil and Tom Walker have you been?" That is the way they talk in California. "Be jabers, I've got to be a chief among the Digger Indians!" was the reply. This was found to be true, and Cambria county can therefore boast that one of her former citizens is, or was, a chief among the red men of the forest. The Digger Indians, it may not be amiss to remark here, eat snails, snakes, grass, acorns, grasshoppers, and such, and are altogether a peculiar people.

A WISE MAN does not speak all he knows, but he knows all he speaks; yet if his wisdom don't induce him to buy his goods at the cheap cash store of V. S. Barker it availeth him but little in a pecuniary point of view. Vallie is cutting down prices just now in order to close out his winter stock.

AN IMPORTANT ACT.—Senator White has offered the following bill in the Leaislature, entitled

AN ACT regulating the collection of Taxes in Indiana and Cambria counties:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same*, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of Indiana and Cambria counties, in each and every year, immediately after the assessment of taxes for State and county purposes shall have been completed in the manner prescribed by law, to cause their clerk to make fair duplicates thereof in convenient form, and deliver the same to the county treasurer on or before the first day of May, together with a certificate under their hands respectively, and attested by their clerk, certifying that the taxes charged in said duplicates, have been assessed according to law.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the county treasurer, each and every year after he shall receive the duplicates of assessment, as hereinbefore provided, to give at least thirty days' notice by weekly publication in two newspapers published in the county, and by at least six printed handbills to be put up in the most public place in each borough and township, of the State, county, and militia taxes, the various time and place where the said treasurer will attend, for the express purpose of receiving the twenty-eighth day of July in each and every year, and he shall attend, for that purpose, one day in each township and borough containing less than four hundred taxables, and two days in every township containing more than that number of taxables, and he shall give receipts for taxes in all cases when required by the persons paying the same.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said treasurer, it any State, county, or militia tax assessed in any township, ward, or borough in said counties, shall remain unpaid for a period of twenty days after the first day of August in each and every year, to make out a schedule of all unpaid taxes, with the names of the person to whom the same are charged, and deliver the said schedule to one of the justices of the peace in said township, burough, or ward where such taxes remain unpaid; and it shall be the duty of the justice to whom said schedule shall be delivered as aforesaid, to immediately deliver a written or printed notice to every person named in said schedule, living in the township, borough, or ward, or leave the same at their residence, and notify by mail all non-residents, that he has received from the county treasurer the schedule of unpaid taxes, and that the same be not paid by the first day of December following he will issue execution for the collection of the same, and for the service of all such notice the said justice shall be allowed ten cents, to be paid by the delinquent taxpayer.

SEC. 4. Should any person or persons, after having been duly notified as aforesaid, neglect or refuse to pay the said taxes, then it shall be the duty of the said justice, and he is hereby authorized and required to add five per cent. to the amount thereof, and to issue execution against the delinquent for the collection of the same with cost, which execution shall be placed by the justice in the hands of any constable in said county, whose duty it shall be to collect the same as other debts are now collected by law, and pay the amount so collected to the said justice within thirty days from the date of the execution: *Provided*, There shall be no exemption of goods from execution, except such as is now allowed by law against the collection of taxes, and that the justice and constable shall be entitled to the same fees as for like services in other cases.

SEC. 5. All persons who shall, on or before the twenty-eighth day of July aforesaid, pay to the said treasurer the amount of his or her taxes shall be entitled to a deduction of five per cent. thereon, in lieu of all deductions heretofore allowed by law; and said treasurer shall keep his office in the county seat, and open at all possible hours for the receipt of taxes, each and every year, from the said first day of May until the twentieth day of August.

SEC. 6. When said taxes shall remain unpaid, and there is no property in the district belonging to non-residents, or to be found in the possession of those occupying the premises, it shall be the duty of the justice to certify the same to the county treasurer, who shall make out a certificate of such unpaid tax, and the addition of five per cent., and cause the same to be entered of record in the prothonotory's office of such county; which shall be a lien against said property until paid with costs of entry. And if said taxes be not paid within sixty days after entry as aforesaid, said treasurer may issue execution thereon, and collect the same with the costs, in like manner as judgments in the courts of common pleas are collectable.

SEC. 7. That upon the delivery by the county treasurer of the schedule of unpaid taxes to any justice of the peace, he shall charge such justice with the whole amount of unpaid taxes contained in said schedule; Mrs. J.—I never heard of that place before. Mrs. J.—You don't say so; and can it be possible that you don't get either of the Ebensburg papers? Mrs. R.—Indeed we don't, and, as I told Mr. R. the other day, without a newspaper we are always behind the times. If I didn't step in a cup of tea with a neighbor occasionally, we would n't know much more than our horses. Mrs. J.—Well, for my part, I wouldn't do without a paper if it cost $10 a year, for, besides the news and other interesting reading, the advertisements always show who is doing business and where people can buy what they want. Mrs. D.—Very true, indeed; but do you really think that Oatman's & Co.'s store deserves the reputation which everybody gives it for selling so very cheap? Mrs. J.—I certainly do. Mrs. D.—Mrs. L., (interrupting)—Yes, and so do I. Mrs. E.—And so do I. Mrs. J.—Material and quality considered, I assure you their prices are as low as any merchant could afford, and much lower than we have been used to on the mountain. Mrs. L.—Yes, and besides all that, their stock is thorough and complete in the way of dry goods, notions, groceries, queensware, glassware, etc., and if you happen to want a particular article in their line which they do not happen to have, they will order it for you without delay. Mrs. R.—If that is the case I have no doubt they do a large business. Mrs. J.—Very large, indeed; why, it was only yesterday that my husband remarked that to see the lots of goods daily carried from Oatman's cheap cash store, one can't help wondering where they all go to. Mrs. R.—Well, I need new Sunday dresses for myself and children, besides common dresses, as well as flannels, tickings, and other goods, and I shall get my husband to go with me to the store you speak of, if we can only find it.—Mrs. J.—Find it; there will be no trouble about that. It is at No. 100 High street, where anybody in Ebensburg can direct you.

—The Indiana Messenger speaks of a "billowing bill" introduced by Senator White not long since. Was the Senator "half seas over" when he did the introducing?

OUR FOURTH TOWN COUNCIL.—At an election held at the Prothonotary's office on the 14th of March, 1828, the following loca officers were chosen: Burgess, Stewart Steel. Council, James Murray, James Rhey, David Davis, Richard Lewis, Arnold Downing; High Constable, John Evans, (Smith); Town Constables, John Evans, (Smith), and Peter Mooney. Moses Canan was appointed Clerk, Johnston Moore Treasurer, John Thomas Street Commissioner, Moses Canan, John Williams, and Wm. Davis, Street Regulators, and Owen McDonald, Silas Moore, and Philip Noon Firemen.

The first business transacted was to authorize Mr. Downing "to procure a scraper for the use of the borough." A few days after this, Stewart Steel, Burgess, removed from Ebensburg, and a special election to fill the vacancy was held. John Lloyd was chosen his successor. An ordinance "respecting the ladders belonging to the borough" was passed. The last meeting of this Council was held at the House of Richard Lewis, March 21st, 1829, when the Treasurer, Street Commissioner, and other officials, passed in their checks, and the body adjourned sine die.—Alleghanian.

A HORRIBLE DEATH—On last Friday one of the most horrible deaths that it has ever been our lot to record, occurred at North Point, Bedford county, at the "Old Scott" Colliery, worked by Richard Langdon, Esq., of this place. Philip Chamberlain, a relative of Harry Chamberlain, of the Franklin House, in this place, was ascending the shaft in the car, and it is supposed, that his head struck the frame in which the car works, and his neck caught a pin. His head was instantly torn from his body and remained transfixed to the pin while the headless body fell to the bottom of the shaft, breaking both legs and one of his arms. When the head was discovered it was fast on the pin, with eyes wide open, staring, apparently, at those who gathered around, and the man whose duty it was to attend below was paralyzed when he discovered a headless body lying before him. It was one of the most shocking and terrible accidents which has ever occurred in that section and cast a horror over the entire coal region. Chamberlain was an excellent young man and was loved and respected by all who knew him.—Hunt'n Journal.

A BITER BIT.—The Altoonac orrespondent of the Pittsburgh Leader tells how a Cambria county man in pursuit of the "queer," other wise counterfeit money, was taken in and done for by New York sharpers. Here is his story: An old gentleman residing near Cresson, who is not able to get the newspapers, but able to get a nicely worded circular from a New York firm, was beautifully swindled a few days since. It is the same old story. The old gent could not resist the tempting bait, bit and was caught to the tune of fifty-four dollars. The nice old country gentlemen was advised by Mr. Brown, agent at Cresson, not to lift the box from the express company, it being C. O. D, but "an old fool being the worst of fools," couldn't take advice, and the consequence is, he gave the price of fifty-four bushels of wheat for a quarter peck of sawdust. Next.

HERE IT IS AGAIN.—Our paper out once more and the advertisement of Vinroe's new boot and shoe store not yet inserted. Well, we couldn't help it, and only hope that those who read this will make up for our remissness by going to see for themselves the excellent assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, etc., for all ages and sexes, which Mr Vinroe has on his shelves. We are sure that he has the goods to suit all tastes and that he is disposed to sell them at lowest cash prices.

PLAYED OUT.—Meet me by moonlight alone has been so long out of vogue that we guess young folks have forgotten how it goes. Meeting by lamp light is now in order, however, and if the lamp happens to be one of those patent safety lamps which E. J. Mills sells so very cheap, at his flour and feed store down street, the light it produces leaves all the moonlight that ever was made about a hundred degrees in the shade. Don't buy any other kind.

JOSH BILLINGS says "there is sum phalks in this world who spend their whole lives hunting righteousness, and kant find any time to practise it." They must be near akin to the folks who hunt the county over in quest of bargains and never once think how easily they could get them if they would only call at Christy's cheap cash store in Loretto and plank down the dust for as good goods as ever were sold at such low prices.

SHARES.—It is a nice thing to have railroad shares, bank shares, and other interest bearing shares, but when it comes to turning up the ground preparatory to putting in your spring crops, there is nothing like plough-shares, a good share of which can always be found at Huntley's hardware and house-furnishing emporium over the way. Huntley can supply all kinds of farm implements as cheap as the cheapest.

TO TOWN there came one day last week a man who bargains rare did seek, and if down the street you'd seen him streak, you'd surely thought he was demented; but to Cham Roberts' store he went, and then we knew just what he meant, and felt sure that he'd be contented with what he saw and what he bought, for if his money's worth he ever got, he'd get it there, for nothing could prevent it.

BOYS are hard on clothes, and have no idea of being respectable. If you put new suits on them to day they will soil or tear them to morrow. It takes a fortune to clothe them, and ——. Hold on, mother! not if you clothe them at Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall, where boys' clothing is made durable as well as very, very cheap.

KINDLY GREETINGS.—John J. Murphy, of the cheap corner, Johnstown, sends greeting and compliments to all the people far and near and requests the pleasure of their company at the old Mansion House corner, on next Saturday, and every day of the week, month and year, Sundays excepted. No cards, except the cards on dry goods, which tell of enormously low prices. For instance: Muslin at 16 cts. per yd.; calico at 9 cents; delaines at 12 cents and upward, according to quality and extent of the purchase. Give Murphy a pleasant call.

N. F. CARROLL is no relation to Carl Shurz, or the people of Carrollton, or Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence, but he wants everybody to come and see his immense stock of dry goods, dress goods, notions, groceries, and family furnishing goods, at No. 215 Main street, Johnstown. He wishes to close out his superb assortment, and will almost give away his dry goods and furs. Now is the time for great bargains, such as have never before been dreamed of in our philosophy.

FALLEN PARIS.—Alas! poor Paris has fallen! So also have prices at Hess & Brother's wholesale and retail Ready-made Clothing Store, No. 101 Main street, Johnstown. People crowd to Hess's every day to buy cheap clothing, which is going like hot cakes at a husking. Now's the time to buy wearing apparel cheap, before the new tariff raises the price of goods. They can supply the entire county with overcoats, pants, vests, shirts and all other kinds of suits and boys' over or under clothing at reduced prices.

JUDGE BLACK'S LETTER.—After you have finished reading the magnificent letter of Judge Black, read this notice, and then go to James J. Murphy's Star Clothing Store, No. 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, and purchase a *black* suit of clothes, and a white shirt, and a blue blouse, and drab drawers, and a velvet vest, and a pair of pants, and a nice neck-tie, and self-adjusting suspenders, and a useful umbrella, and a tip-top trunk, and after paying for them all you can go your way rejoicing, with Murphy's blessing.

HOW ARE HATS?—Have you heard how hats have been hurled headlong from hideous high prices down to almost nothing at all by the competition of Cohen & Brother, at Cohens' Hat Parlor, No. 227 Main street, Johnstown? Cohens can control the consciences of cruel contractors and compel contractors to come down to small compensation. This firm has the best stock in the market, and keep fully supplied with the very latest styles. Pay them a visit.

BENTON & WAYNE gave us a cane, which was not in vain, because the late rain caused our limbs to pain. Benton & Wayne keep all kinds of hardware and cutlery, next door to Parke's Opera House, Main street, Johnstown. People needing articles in their line will do well to call and buy, and thus subserve their own interests and oblige "Rob Roy."

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer prevents the hair from turning gray, and restores hair to its natural color.

STILL IN THE FIELD.—John Dougherty, Sr., the veteran tailor and clothier, is still as well prepared as ever to furnish his friends and the public generally with any and all articles in the way of Ready-made Clothing of the very best quality and at the lowest cash rates. His assortment of wearing apparel is made of excellent material and well sewed, and will be sold at remarkably low prices in order to make room for his spring stock. He has also on hand a superb line of excellent Cloth, from which he is prepared to make suits to order, for either men or boys, in the most stylish manner and at the most moderate rates. No fit, no pay. [2-11-tf.]

THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, according to its late statement, has a capital of over six millions of dollars, securely invested for the benefit of its policy holders. This Company has stood for the past fifty years at the head of the Fire Insurance Companies of the country in the matter of capital, promptness and reliability. Alexander Brothers, 139 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, are its only authorized agents for this section of the State. They will insure property at lower rates than can be obtained from any other truly reliable company. Give them a trial and be convinced of this fact ere you insure your property with any other of the many insurance agents. [2-11.-1m.]

To the Trade.—I desire to call the attention of the trade to my stock of Lake fish, having made this branch of business a specialty. My stock, at this time, is the largest ever held in this city. I am prepared to furnish dealers, promptly, by the dray or car load, and have made arrangements for shipping by the car load, at special rates, from Detroit, Sandusky, Huron, Vermillion or Cleveland, and also from Erie, Pa., for many points in Pennsylvania or Ohio, as shippers may wish. I would also call the attention of dealers to my extensive stock and assortment of corn brooms, broom corn and broom material, all of which I can supply at very low rates. JAMES CONNON,
Wholesale Grocer,
2-4.-3t. No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

DIED.

MCATEER—In Conemaugh township, on the 25th ultimo, of cancer, Mr. JOHN L. MCATEER, aged about 51 years. The deceased was a subscriber to our paper for several years, and although personally unacquainted with him, we have reason to believe that he was an honest, upright man. Peace to his ashes.

NOTICE!—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Whereas the late floods have washed many SAW LOGS, having various marks and devices, upon my lands, situate along the *Clearfield Creek*, in White township, Cambria county, notice is hereby given to the owners of said logs to prove property, pay charges, and remove them from my premises within sixty days.
CHARLES RANSTEAD.
Fallen Timber, Jan. 26, 1871. [2-11.-3t.]

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Butchering business at St. Augustine, Cambria county, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the firm have been left in the hands of E. R. Dunegan, Esq., for settlement, and those indebted are hereby notified that prompt payments must be made if they wish to save costs. DAVID RYAN.
JOHN MONTGOMERY.
St. Augustine, Feb. 4, 1871. [2-11.-3t.]

LIST OF CAUSES set down for trial in Common Pleas, March Term, 1871, commencing on Monday, 6th proximo:

FIRST WEEK.

Henry D. Foster et al. vs. John McGough et al.
John Robson.....vs. Mathew Cowan.
George D. Morgan.....vs. Mathew Cowan et al.
Samuel Milliken.....vs. Perry Troxel et al.
Patrick Hagan.....vs. Nicholas Nagle et al.
George D. Morgan & Co., et al.....vs. A. G. Flinney.
John W. Robertson et al vs. William Tiley.
J. Buck & Co., for use vs. Mary Isenbrode.
Elizabeth Hall, for use vs. Sarah Kerlen-tic.
Francis Burgoon.....vs. R. H. Brown.
Fred's Cooper, for use vs. Mary Ann McKenzie.
Francis J. Barbour et ux. vs. Joseph Behe.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 11, 1871.

MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY!

AND

MACHINE WORKS.

Anderson & Freyvogel,
Successors to S. S. Fowler,
Iron Founders and Mill Furnishers,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Grist, Saw Mill and White Lead Machinery; French Burr, Cocalico & Esopus Mill Stones; Four & Co.'s; German Anchor Brands Bolting Cloths; Water Wheels, Smut Machines, Rolling Mill and other Machinery, Pulleys, Hangers and Shafting.
No. 39 WATER STREET,
[2-12.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [6m.]

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following Petitions for Tavern, Wholesale and Quart License have been filed with the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county for the action of the Court at March Sessions, 1871:

TAVERN LICENSE.

Blacklick Township—John R. Hite.
Carrolltown Borough—Edw'd L. Binder, John W. Shirbaugh, Dominick Renn.
Carroll Township—Peter Lambour.
Cambria Borough—John Coad.
Chest Twp.—George Crook, Baltzer Helfrick.
Johnstown—Michael Kelly, Pat'k O'Connell, John Shiffbauer, John Swartz, John Rabb, 2d ward; Geo. Shaffer, Adolph Wolf, John Strom, Conrad Hahn, 3d ward; August Wiegand, 5th ward.
Wilmore Borough—George Wenteroth, Jos. Horner, Valentine Maltz.
Washington Township—Otto Helly, Jas. Murphy, Henry Metz, Jacob Keil.

QUART AND TAVERN LICENSE.

Johnstown—John Gronse, 3d ward.

EATING HOUSE LICENSE.

Croyle Township—Peter Brown.
Summitville Borough—James A. Maher.
Washington Township—William Flinn.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR LICENSE.

Johnstown—Richard Jelly, 2d ward.

J. K. HITE, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 8, 1871.

REGISTER'S NOTICE!—Notice is hereby given that the following Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for confirmation and allowance, on **Wednesday, the 8th day of March next**, to wit:

The account of Philip Schettig, Guardian of Jos. A. Yahner, Catharine Yahner and Philip J. Yahner, minor children of Mich'l Yahner, dec'd.

The second and final account of Paul Yahner, Administrator of Michael Yahner, dec'd.

The first and final account of Richard W. Gittings, Administrator of William Gittings, late of Cambria township, deceased.

The first and final account of John Flick, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Mary Buck, of Carrolltown.

The first and final account of Mary Murray and James C. Murray, Executors of Michael Murray, late of Carroll township, deceased.

The first and partial account of James Yost and Augustine Yost, Administrators of Jacob Yost, deceased.

The account of Abraham Blain, Administrator of Angeline Johnston, late of the Borough of Johnstown, deceased.

The account of Jacob R. Stull, one of the Executors of Joseph Rose, late of Richland township, deceased.

The first and final account of F. A. Shoemaker, Guardian of Edward Ingiert.

The first account of Francis Glover, Guardian of Ann E. Eckard, a minor child of David Eckard, deceased.

The second and final account of F. A. Shoemaker, Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of John Fitzpatrick, late of Summerhill township, deceased.

The second and final account of Augustin Cramer, Administrator of Henry Lloyd, late of Susquehanna township, deceased.

GEO. W. OATMAN, Register.
Register's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 11, 1871.-4t.

JAMES F. MILLIKEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Special attention given to the collection of claims in Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Bedford, Centre and Clearfield counties.

Parties wishing to purchase, rent, lease, sell or exchange real estate will find it greatly to their interests to call on or address me.

☞ Correspondence in either English or German solicited.

REFERENCES—Wm. Mann, Esq., Messrs. Morgan, Bush & Co., Gen'l C. H. T. Collis, Philadelphia; Messrs. J. T. Way & Bro., W. M. Gormley, Esq., H. B. Swoope, Esq., Pittsburg; Hon. John Scott, Huntingdon; Hon. S. S. Blair, Hollidaysburg; Hon. B. F. Rose, Altoona; D. W. Woods, Esq., Lewistown; Cyrus Elder, Esq., Johnstown; Wm. P. Wilson, Esq., Bellefonte. [1-12.-1y.]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor to make distribution of the assets in the hands of the Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thomas and Catharine Otterson, hereby gives notice that he will sit for that purpose, at his office in Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, *the 28th day of February*, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.
Feb. 4, 1871. JOHN S. RHEY, *Auditor.*

The Sun.
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People Now on Earth.
Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and a Master of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

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COME and SEE!
GOOD GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE READY CASH!

HAVING become proprietors of the STORE ROOM and STOCK OF GOODS recently belonging to H. A. Shoemaker & Co., and having purchased an additional

STOCK OF NEW GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY,

we are now prepared to supply all the old customers of the late firm, and as many new ones as will patronize us, with Goods of all kinds at

PRICES FULLY AS LOW

as any other merchant in or out of Cambria county. It is our intention to keep our Store constantly stocked with a full and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, FURNITURE, OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, TOBACCO, CIGARS, and all other articles, large or small, that can be found in any store of like character in the county; and as we intend to

SELL EXCLUSIVELY for CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and make no bad debts, we feel sure that our stock and our prices will not only secure but retain for us a liberal share of patronage.

EARLY VISITS FROM ONE AND ALL

are respectfully solicited, and if we fail to render entire satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and the prices asked for them, it will certainly be no fault of the new firm at the old stand of H. A. Shoemaker & Co., High street. Don't forget to call and we'll not forget to give you full value for your money.
MYERS & LLOYD.
Ebensburg, Jan. 28, 1871.-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Fi. Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on **Tuesday, the 28th day of February**, inst., at 1

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

suppressed note from the President; and he referred to the chief justice, who, upon being interrogated, gave you the authentic information that such a note had been written, delivered, and suppressed. Thereupon you solemnly promised if you ever had occasion to refer to this subject again, you would TELL THE WHOLE TRUTH. Besides, Judge Chase, after my review of you, wrote me a letter from Sandusky, Ohio, in which he said that he bore the note in question, and mentioned that he had also written to you. What he wrote you of course I do not know, but he certainly did not give you one version and me another. You had, therefore, the written statement of the chief justice, in addition to his verbal assurance. With all these lights before you, and with all the obligations of common veracity, strengthened by an express promise to tell the truth, what do you do in your second article? Why, you simply stick to your first story. Nay, you take great trouble to smuggle the truth away, and bury it out of sight; for instead of producing Judge Chase's letter to yourself, in which the fact, no doubt, is fairly stated, you give us an extract from another letter written by him to Cameron, from which you are "permitted to quote"—nothing whatever on the subject of that important letter. I forbear to say much that ought to be said about this part of your behavior, because the distinguished gentleman before spoken of has taken you in hand, and will doubtless jerk an acknowledgment of the facts out of you, in spite of all your shuffling.

VII.—A word before we part about the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars BASED out of the treasury for Gov. Morton. Taking our account of the business as correct, I proved in my former letter that it was in the highest degree criminal. You left no escape from the conclusion that the parties were guilty of embezzlement under the act of 1846. Your narration of the transaction impressed with all the marks of what is called in the flash language of Washington, "a big steal." You showed that the parties themselves so understood it at the time, for you put a conversation into their mouths by which they are made to admit their liability to prosecution and imprisonment.

I saw plainly that this could not be true—Mr. Stanton's worst enemies never charged him with that kind of dishonesty, and Gov. Morton had a reputation which placed him far above the suspicion of such baseness. Both of them may have had serious faults, but they would not rob the treasury under any circumstances, or for any purpose. I asked three members of the Indiana delegation whether there was any foundation for your assertion; they all answered and gave me the explanation which I used in my published letter.

Your publication to this point is one of the most astonishing parts of all your wonderful productions. I denied that Messrs. Stanton and Morton had committed a felony, and gave a version of the affair which showed them both to be perfectly innocent. You grow ill tempered and vituperative upon this, and charge me with "unconcealed, not to say ostentatious, malignity." I confess this is turning the tables upon me in a way I could not have expected. In general, the malignity is presumed against the party who makes an injurious charge, not against him who repels it.

There might have been some hopes for you yet if you had recanted your first assertion, or made some effort to explain away the effect of it, by showing that you did not mean what you said. But you hold fast to every word of it, not a syllable do you retract. On the contrary, you insist that it is IMPOSSIBLE in me to affirm that a debt was due to the State, and that it was paid according to law. WHAT you say in your last, in addition to your first statement, makes the matter look worse that it did before. But it is not true. The payment was not made on account of arms furnished to loyal citizens in rebellious States, nor was the money given to the Governor to be disbursed by him on his own responsibility, as agent of the President. This much I can say on the official authority of the present secretary of war, who wrote me on the 27th of last month that "the transaction appears to be based upon the CLAIMS of the State of Indiana FOR EXPENSES INCURRED in raising volunteers.

But Governor Morton is still above ground, and can take care of himself. If he MADE A RAISE out of the public treasury without authority of law, and in defiance of the penal statutes in such case made and provided, he owes it to you to confess his guilt fully and freely. If he is innocent (as I believe him to be) it is due to himself and the memory of Mr. Stanton that he deny your allegations, and exhibit the true facts of the case, without delay.

The sum of the case, as it now stands, is this: Mr. Stanton put in the hands of Gov. Morton, not a warrant as you say, but a requisition, on which the Governor got out of the treasury two hundred thousand dollars. If this requisition was based on a just claim, and drawn against a fund appropriated for the payment of it, the whole transaction was perfectly honest, exceedingly commonplace, and precisely similar to other acts done every day, before and since, by all the secretaries—a simple discharge of routine duties, involving no responsibility whatever, no honor, and no blame. But it suited your ideas to glorify Stanton by declaring that he took the great responsibility of helping Mr. Morton to the money contrary to law, up against the principle of common honesty, and in violation of his oath, thereby exposing both himself and his accomplice to the danger of prosecution and imprisonment in the penitentiary. This was the feather you stuck in his cap; for this you think him entitled to the "grateful admiration of his LOYAL countrymen." I sought to deprive him of the decoration you bestowed upon him, by showing that the money was paid according to law, on a claim satisfactorily established, out of money regularly appropriated to that purpose. I tried to prove that it was not an embezzlement, and that there was nothing criminal in it. But this took the LOYALTY out of it, and left it without any merit in your eyes. Thereupon you fly into a passion and become abusive, which shows that your moral perceptions are very much distorted, and makes me fear indeed that you are altogether incorrigible.

This paper has grown much longer than I intended to make it, and I have no space for the exhortations I meant to give you in conclusion. I leave you, therefore, to your own reflections. J. S. BLACK.

A STRANGE STORY.—We learn from the Knoxville Chronicle that Mr. George Susong, of Jefferson county, some time ago drove a large number of hogs to North Carolina. About two weeks ago, while on his return home, he stopped for the night at a house in the mountains, where entertainment was offered. On being shown his room his suspicions were aroused by the landlord locking the door on the outside. He began to look about for means to escape, if necessary. On looking under the bed a sight was presented that almost congealed his blood—the body of a man with his throat cut from ear to ear. Time was precious, for his life was at stake, and his plan was soon formed. He placed the dead body in the bed, covered it up nicely, extinguished the light, and got behind the door to await the result. About midnight he heard stealthy steps approaching, the door was softly opened, and five forms passed into the room. He did not wait to see the result, but slipped out of the open door, and "heeled it" for life. Next morning he found friends, to whom he related his adventure. They returned in force and succeeded in capturing four of the villains. The fifth is still at large; but it is to be hoped that he too will fall into the hands of justice.—*Goldsboro' Messenger.*

WE were up in the country the other day, and they asked us the following conundrum: "Why should a man and his wife never ride on a donkey?" We weren't able to answer, and they flung the marriage ceremony at us as follows: "Because, whatsoever God hath j ined together let no man put ass under!" We wilted.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

SHOP LIFTERS—plenty of good customers.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CAMBRIA COUNTY

from the 28th day of January, A. D. 1870, to the 27th day of January, A. D. 1871, both days inclusive:

Dr. WILLIAM LINTON, Treasurer, Cr.

1870.

To amount received from John Cox, Esq., late Treasurer	$ 159 76
To amount of County Tax received from Collectors for 1870 and previous years	21,402 31
To amount of Poor Tax do. do. do.	11,920 46
" " Military Tax do. do. do.	562 47
To amount of County Tax on Seated and Unseated Lands	2,539 14
To amount of Poor Tax do. do. do.	1,465 89
" " Road " do. do. do.	2,781 00
" " School " do. do. do.	5,270 25
" " Borough " do. do. do.	2 35
" " Bounty " do. do. do.	69 84
" " Military " do. do. do.	1 50
To amount received from miscellaneous sources	431 26
To amount received on redemption of Lands	229 16
To amount received from sale of County Bonds	36,100 50
To amount of Exonerations allowed Collectors	2,753 91
To amount of Commissions	1,590 98
Total	$87,423 53

1870.

By amount paid Assessors	$ 1,178 70
" " Auditors, State and County	289 60
By amount paid Constables	743 00
" " " County Bonds	509 00
By amount paid Commissioners	
John A. Kennedy $842 00	
M. McNamara 765 00	
James E. Neason 665 50	2,042 50
By amount paid Commissioner's Clerk	550 00
" " " Counsel	200 00
" " " Court Crier	104 50
" " " Court House	156 34
" " " Criminal Prosecutions	572 83
" " " District Court	3,500 00
" " " Elections	1,010 19
" " " Fox & Wildcat Scalps	213 80
" " " Fuel	262 63
" " " Freight	6 85
" " " Insurance	28 00
" " " Interest on Co. Bonds	1,258 83
" " " Inquisitions	283 15
" " " Jail and Jailor	267 96
" " " Jurors (Travers)	2,708 80
" " " Jurors (Grand)	835 42
" " " Jurors (Tales)	30 00
" " " Jury Commissioners and Clerk	66 62
By amount paid Janitor	250 00
" " " Military	790 83
" " " Miscellaneous	151 22
" " " New Townships	75 00
" " " New Prison	25,612 00
" " " Phonog'phic Report'r	120 00
" " " Postage	16 45
" " " Poor House	12,250 00
" " " Poor House Directors	200 00
" " " Printing	531 05
" " " Probates	81 80
" " " Prothonotary and Clerk of Quarter Sessions	709 89
By amount paid Redemption of Lands	252 00
" " " Refunding	51 96
" " " Registry	721 68
" " " Roads and Bridges	2,535 00
" " " Stationery	183 20
" " " Schools	227 80
" " " Supervisors	670 27
" " " Sheriff	211 10
" " " Tipstaves	69 00
" " " Teachers' Institute	45 65
" " " Western Penitentiary	470 84
" " " Commissions to Collectors on County, Poor and Military Taxes	1,590 98
By amount paid Exonerations	2,753 91
" " " Advertising 29 Tracts of Land and selling 12 Tracts	34 94
By amount paid for making Deeds	266 32
" " " Commission on $75,294.88, at 2½ per cent	1,882 37
By balance in Treasurer's hands	6,016 17
Total	$87,423 53

AMOUNTS DUE THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIA.

ON JUDGMENTS.

Theo. Barnett and	No. 10, March Term, 1865. Balance of Debt $4 30; Interest to Jan. 28, 1871	9 37	$14 17
R. B. Gageby.			79 36
John Kinney, Debt, Interest and Costs			75 79
Magdalena Trenkley, Debt, Interest and Costs			100 29
C. Schnepf, Debt, Interest and Costs			
Total			$275 71

MISCELLANEOUS.

Robert P. Linton, late Sheriff	$ 21 64
Barnabas McDermitt, late Treasurer	582 22
Total	$599 26

OUTSTANDING DEBTS

DUE FROM COLLECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

		County Tax.	*Poor Tax.*	*State Tax.*	*Military Tax*
1861.	Wm. McDermitt, Washington township	$ 3 39			
1865.	Henry Lloyd, Susquehanna township		37 19		
1866.	Geo. W. Oatman, Ebensburg borough	315 06	252 84		
"	Wm. Flattery, Johnstown borough	7 74			35
"	George Rider, Loretto borough				
1869.	John Cline, Allegheny township	156 49			
"	A. J. Slick, Carrolltown borough		22 68	12 84	8 50
"	Thomas McKernan, Cambria borough		46 35		
"	A. Weakland, Chest township	22 57	74 88		
"	E. Glass, Ebensburg borough		115 51		
"	B. Kerl, East Conemaugh borough	48 43			
"	Moses Kring, Richland township	85 18	105 31		
"	D. Shaffer, Summerhill township	34 07	95 19		
"	M. Brawdley, Washington township	129 05		110 04	7 04
"	Samuel Akens, White township				2 50
"	George Wonderoth, Wilmore borough	10 89	68 67	15 59	9 00
1870.	H. Glass, Allegheny township	626 67	165 23	16 54	15 50
"	L. W. Schenck, Adams township	597 53	229 62	51 50	
"	J. B. Ross, Blacklick township	225 54	46 73		
"	Benjamin Lloyd, Cambria township	288 52	110 15		
"	James K. Kerr, Dean township	146 67	96 67	21 18	32 60
"	A. Yost, Carroll township	254 19	229 24	20 43	9 00
"	A. J. Stoltz, Carrolltown borough	155 98	71 74	51 76	9 50
"	James Dessler, Chest township	345 90	148 67	30 26	33 50
"	D. Walters, Chest Springs borough	151 08	90 09	17 56	6 50
"	E. Wilt, Clearfield township	717 41	318 72	64 03	22 50
"	James Dick, Cooperdale borough	52 45	28 20	3 50	2 00
"	A. D. Horner, Conemaugh township	10 60			
"	James Lynch, Conemaugh borough	174 59			
"	J. Plummer, Croyle township	329 85	83 51	20 62	6 50
"	John Christens, E. Conemaugh borough		18 77		10 50
"	Wm. Davis, Ebensburg borough	351 20			
"	George Gutwalt, Gallitzin township	223 50	63 40	13 32	
"	A. Ickshong, Jackson township	280 71	121 40		
"	John Flanagan, Jefferson borough	3,163 53	155 66		
"	Charles Miller, Loretto borough	119 26	19 60	23 45	5 50
"	John Noel, jr., Munster township	257 10	23 17		
"	Patrick Rodgers, Millville borough	150 66			
"	George Owen, Richland township	256 22	69 93		
"	Michael Benniff, Summerhill township	425 65	161 82	31 01	10 00
"	John M. Weakland, Susquehanna twp	284 16	140 75	31 47	31 50
"	John B. Rangan, Taylor township	243 21	118 50	15 95	10 00
"	Geo. A. Schwardever, Washington twp	460 78	277 24	80 93	17 50
"	Samuel Donnelly, White township	729 54	324 54	34 12	
"	James Byrnes, Yoder township	251 96	110 76		5 16

Liabilities and Assets of the County.

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Orders in favor of Poor House	$ 750 00
Outstanding Orders in favor of Individuals	1,222 69
Amount due District Court	1,070 40
" " Sheriffs	56 00
" " Jurors	2,265 00
" " Bonds	4,850 08
Balance in favor of County	15,909 32
Total	$25,969 02

ASSETS.

Amount due from Judgments	$ 275 71
" " " Collectors	18,598 48
" " " Miscellaneous	589 26
Balance in Treasurer's hands	6,016 17
Total	$25,969 02

AMOUNT of Road, School, Borough and County Tax due the several Districts on Seated and Unseated Lands:

	Road.	*School.*	*Bor'gh.*	*Bo'nty.*
Blacklick twp	114.49	280.92		
Cambria twp	25.78	82.20		65.64
Carroll township	119.39	226.98		
Chest township	464.33	1,240.17		
Clearfield twp	41.55	207.01		
Conemaugh twp	32.90	30.35		
Cambria borough		4.23	2.55	4.20
Croyle township	86.40	153.39		
Gallitzin township	61.64	117.66		
Jackson township	206.38	625.54		
Johnstown boro'		1.65		
Munster township	.55	3.95		
Richland twp	92.29	143.66		
Summerhill twp	161.82	220.32		
Susquehanna twp	32.57	119.31		
Taylor twp	181.49	222.03		
Washington twp	117.87			
White township	172.17	176.51		
Wilmore borough		6.00		
Yoder township	106.17	121.07		

GIVEN UNDER OUR HANDS at Ebensburg, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1871.

MAURICE McNAMARA,)
JAMES E. NEASON,) Commissioners.
FRANCIS O'FRIEL,)

Attest—JOHN A. KENNEDY, Clerk.

WE, the undersigned Auditors of Cambria County, do respectfully report, that we have carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of the Receipts and Expenditures of the said County Commissioners, from the 28th day of January, A. D. 1870, to the 27th day of January, A. D. 1871, both days inclusive) and find them to be correct; as is also the foregoing Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of said county.

Witness our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, at Ebensburg, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1871.

JAMES NULL,
ANTHONY ANNA, } Auditors.
JOHN WAGNER,

Attest—J. GALLITZIN LAKE.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the District Court of Cambria County,

from the 28th day of January, A. D. 1870, to the 1st day of January, A. D. 1871, inclusive:

JOHN A. BLAIR,
Sheriff, and Treasurer of said Court.

1870.	Dr.
To amount received from Wm. Linton, Treasurer of Cambria County, on orders	$3,320 00
To amount received from Fines and Jury Fines, Quarter Sessions	202 02
To amount received from Daniel Murphy, No. 15, July Sessions, 1869	54 82
Total	$3,597 44

JOHN A. BLAIR, *Sheriff, &c.*

1870.	Cr.
By amount paid Traverse Jurors	$ 691 12
By amount paid Talesmen	10 50
By amount paid Grand Jurors	883 10
By amount paid Constables	127 00
By amount paid Court Crier & Tipstave	47 75
By amount paid Court House Rent	200 00
By amount paid Roads and Bridges	3 00
By amount pale Elections	68 65
By amount paid Boarding Prisoners	24 00
By amount paid Grand Jury	21 85
By amount paid Jury Commissioners and Clerk	76 00
By amount paid F. P. Tierney, C'n Pl's.	4 00
By amount paid Conveying Prisoners	37 80
By amount paid Prothonotary	137 20
By amount paid Sheriff's costs in Quarter Sessions	22 50
By amount paid Summoning Jurors	26 00
By amount paid Criminal Prosecutions	617 04
By balance due Sheriff at last settlement	215 58
By amount of Fines and Jury Fees paid Treasurer of Cambria County	202 02
By Receipt of Sheriff Bonacker	6 98
By Sheriff's Commission	69 61
Total	$3,597 44

WE, the undersigned Auditors of Cambria County, do respectfully report that we have examined the above accounts and vouchers of Receipts and Expenditures of the District Court of Cambria County, from the 28th day of January, 1870, to the 1st day of January, 1871, inclusive, and find them to be correct.

GIVEN UNDER OUR HANDS, at Johnstown, this 24th day of January, 1871.

JAMES NULL,
ANTHONY ANNA, } Auditors.
JOHN WAGNER,

Attest—J. GALLITZIN LAKE, Clerk.

WILLIAM B. BONACKER,
Sheriff, and Treasurer of said Court.

1870.	Dr.
To Order No. 13 received from William Linton, Treasurer	200 00
To amount received from Jno. A. Blair, late Sheriff	6 98
To balance due sheriff	29 20
Total	$236 18

WM. B. BONACKER, *Sheriff, &c.*

1870.	Cr.
By amount paid Traverse Jurors	$ 69 30
By amount paid Grand Jurors	133 72
By amount paid Constables	28 50
By amount paid Court Crier & Tipstave	3 75
By amount paid Election	7 75
By amount paid Conveying Prisoner	10 50
By amount paid Criminal Prosecutions	21 75
By amount paid Prothonotary	38 80
By amount paid Boarding Prisoner	5 40
By amount paid Commission	4 61
Total	$236 18

Liabilities, $1,070.40.

WE, the undersigned Auditors of Cambria County, do respectfully report that we have examined the vouchers of Receipts and Expenditures of the District Court of Cambria County, from the 28th day of January, 1870, to the 1st day of January, 1871, inclusive, and find them to be correct.

GIVEN UNDER OUR HANDS, at Johnstown, this 24th day of January, 1871.

JAMES NULL,
ANTHONY ANNA, } Auditors.
JOHN WAGNER,

Attest—J. GALLITZIN LAKE, Clerk.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,
(Conducted on the European Plan.)
1405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.
AMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.
This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct. 17.-1y.

UNION HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA., JEROME A. PLOTT, Proprietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors.—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

H. KINKEAD, Esq., Treasurer, In account with THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR & HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF CAMBRIA CO.

1870.	*DR.*
To amount of County Orders received from Geo. W. Oatman, late Treasurer, at close of settlement, 1869	$ 3,000 00
To orders issued for 1870	10,000 00
To orders received from late Treasurer	125 72
To orders received from P. H. Steward	25 17
Total	$13,150 89

1870.	*CR.*
By amount paid on indebtedness previous to 1870	$ 1,790 94
By amt. paid for Beef	534 20
" " Brick	18 36
" " Constables	233 84
" " Clothing	539 50
" " Cultivator	12 00
" " Coal	131 50
" " Coffins	161 50
" " Drugs	24 40
" " Dixmont I. A.	414 43
" " Flour	656 09
" " Fencing	135 25
" " Farmer	363 28
" " Furniture	100 00
" " Freight	24 76
" " Grain	99 00
" " Groceries	484 19
" " Graves	2 00
" " Hardware	151 88
" " Harness	42 00
" " Hay	85 00
" " Interest	202 50
" " Insurance	39 00
" " Justice Fees	91 00
" " Lumber	238 33
" " Lime	250 00
" " Labor	74 83
" " Merchandise	636 66
" " M. A. O. D. P.	303 50
" " O. D. Paupers	2,118 11
" " Printing	3 50
" " Provisions	42 05
" " Pork	222 67
" " Painting	341 25
" " Posts	120 00
" " Physician's sal.	250 00
" " Repairs	24 00
" " Stock	201 00
" " Servants	159 05
" " Steward's sal.	400 00
" " Saddlery	59 80
" " Stationery	10 50
" " Sundries	42 38
" " Tobacco	283 28
Orders on hand	750 00
Salary as Treasurer	100 00
Balance due by Treasurer	133 65
Total	$13,150 89

OUTSTANDING DEBTS DUE BY POOR HOUSE for 1870 and previous years, $4,779 27

We the undersigned, Auditors of Cambria county, respectfully report that we have examined the above accounts, and find them to be correct.

Given under our hands this 20th day of January, A. D., 1871.

JAMES NULL,
ANTHONY ANNA,
JOHN WAGNER.

Attest:
J. GALLITZIN LAKE, Clerk. Auditors.

B. McDERMITT, STEWARD, In account with THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

1870.	*DR.*
To amount from sale of hides	$ 25 06
" from sale of pigs	50 50
" rent of threshing machine	5 00
" from sale of oats	10 00
" from sale of horses	400 00
" from sale of tallow	14 20
" freight refunded	6 90
" from sale of sled	25 00
" from sale of cow	25 00
" from sale of goods of James Wright, deceased pauper	10 00
" from sale of hay	34 00
" received on salary	400 00
" for support of Mrs. Seirl	30 00
Balance due Steward	2 50
Total	$1,038 86

1870.	*CR.*
By cash paid for horses	$ 272 50
" paid sending off paupers	3 75
" for sled tongue	50
" paid for digging grave	1 00
" for conveying insane persons to Dixmont I. A.	58 00
" paid for sundries	16 55
" for seed potatoes	20 00
" paid express	4 15
" paid for painting	13 75
" paid for cabbage plants	2 50
" paid for cabbage	5 00
" paid for thread	2 60
" for postage and stationery	3 25
" paid travelling expenses to Philadelphia	25 00
" paid for printing	4 50
" paid for labor	5 25
" paid toll	56
" salary	600 00
Total	$1,038 86

STOCK ON FARM.—4 horses, 24 head of cattle, 10 hogs.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.—2 ploughs, 1 cultivator, 1 shovel plough, 1 harrow, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 1 spring wagon, 1 buggy, 1 sleigh, 2 sleds, 1 log sled, 1 threshing machine, 1 wind mill, 3 grain cradles, 1 mowing machine, 1 hay rake, 1 hay fork, 4 sets horse gears, 1 set double harness, 1 set single harness, 1 grain drill.

PRODUCTS.—800 bushels corn ears, 400 bushel oats, 50 bushels turnips, 100 bushel potatoes, 50 tons hay, 5 loads corn fodder, 10 loads pumpkins, 300 heads of cabbage, 3,000 lbs. beef, 2,000 lbs. pork, 500 lbs lard, 200 lbs tallow.

ARTICLES MADE IN THE HOUSE.—30 women's dresses, 16 chemise, 10 skirts, 10 children's dresses, 24 comforts, 24 bedticks, 20 pillows, 60 pillow slips, 7 aprons, 65 sheets, 72 prs socks, 14 prs women's stockings, 12 prs pants, 60 shirts, 4 boys' suits, 7 sunbonnets, 16 shrouds.

NUMBER OF INMATES IN THE HOUSE.

Number of inmates January 1, 1870	56
Number admitted during the year	38
Number born	1
Number died	16
Number bound out	2
Number sent to Dixmont Asylum	5
Number discharged and absconded	21
Number remaining January 1, 1871	51

Of the above, 38 are sane, 10 insane, and 3 idiotic.

Meals given to destitute persons during the year 1,864

We the undersigned, Auditors of Cambria county, respectfully report that we have examined the above accounts and find them to be correct.

JAMES NULL,
ANTHONY ANNA,
JOHN WAGNER.

Attest:
J. GALLITZIN LAKE, Clerk. Auditors.

GAY & WELSH,
Successors to Gay & Painter,
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,
362 LIBERTY STREET, - PITTSBURGH.

Recommended and Endorsed by over Seven Hundred Doctors.

DR. LAWRENCE'S
Compound Fluid Extract of
KOSKOO!
THE GREAT
HEALTH RESTORER!

Not a Secret Quack Medicine--Formula around the Bottle.

PREPARED SOLELY BY
Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE,
ORGANIC CHEMIST.

KOSKOO
STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE
—BY—
PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
RESTORING THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS TO A HEALTHY ACTION, AND INVIGORATING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This is the Secret of its Wonderful Success in Curing.

CONSUMPTION IN ITS EARLY STAGES, SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, HUMORS, LOSS OF VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, AND ALL
DISEASES CAUSED BY A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD.

It thoroughly eradicates every kind of Humor and Bad Taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition. It is beyond question the
FINEST TONIC IN THE WORLD!!

Thousands have been changed by the use of this Medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy and happy men and women.

Invalids cannot hesitate to give it a trial.

No Medicine has obtained such a great reputation as this justly celebrated compound.

FOR TESTIMONIALS
From Physicians, Eminent Divines, Editors, Druggists, Merchants, &c., see
KOSKOO ALMANAC FOR THIS YEAR.

Price, ONE DOLLAR per Bottle.
FOR SALE BY
THE PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS
In the UNITED STATES and BRITISH AMERICA.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT AMERICAN HEALTH RESTORER purifies the blood and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

Read the testimony of physicians and patients who have used Rosadalis; send for our Rosadalis Guide to Health Book, or Almanac for this year, whichwe publish for gratuitous distribution; it will give you much valuable information.

Dr. R. W. Carr, of Baltimore, says: I take pleasure in recommending your Rosadalis as a very powerful alterative. I have seen it used in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of Scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients.

Dr. Sparks, of Nicholasville, Ky., says he has used Rosadalis in cases of Scrofula and Secondary Syphilis with satisfactory results—as a cleaner of the blood I know no better remedy.

Samuel G. M Fadden, Murfreesboro', Tenn., says: I have used seven bottles of Rosadalis and am entirely cured of Rheumatism; send me four bottles, as I wish it for my brother, who has scrofulous sore eyes.

Benj. Bechtel, of Lima, O., writes: I have suffered for 20 years with an inveterate eruption over my whole body. A short time since I bought a bottle of Rosadalis and it effected a perfect cure.

Rosadalis is sold by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg, and Druggists generally. Laboratory, 61 Exchange Place, Baltimore. CLEMENTS & CO.,
April 7, 1870. 1y. Proprietors.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Samuel E. Elmore, Pres't. - - Francis D. Douglass, Sec'y.

THIS COMPANY ranks among the first class Life Insurance Companies doing business in Massachusetts, and by complying with the laws of that State, insures perfect safety to her Policy Holders. It grants 50 per cent. loan of premium on Life Policies to its Insured, and by applying all the cash collected from its members to Insurance, gives the largest Insurance attainable for the amount of money invested. Its profits are divided among the Policy Holders, and its Dividends have never been less than 50 per cent., thus bringing the net cost of the Insurance within the most limited means, and affording the protection of a Policy on terms not excelled by any Company.

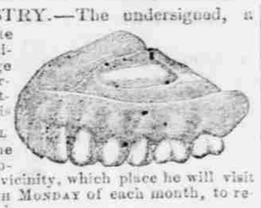
Trustworthy and reliable men are wanted to act as agents for this Company in Cambria and adjoining counties, and with such the most liberal arrangements will be made. To those who may be unacquainted with the business, full instructions and aid will be most cheerfully rendered whenever desirable or available.

COPE & JOHNSON,
Agents for Cambria County,
Johnstown, Pa.
HOME & NORTON, General Agents, 64 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [apr.14.-1y.]

NOTICE TO LAND OWNERS.—Having procured a perfect list of all warrantee names, dates of warrants, and of the payment of the purchase money and the names of the persons paying the same, with a complete draft made from the official records showing the location of each tract of land, I am prepared to procure patents from the Land Office for the owners of unpatented lands, under the Act of Assembly of the 20th of May, 1864, and the supplement thereto, as required by the recent order of the Surveyor General.

GEO. M. READE.
Ebensburg, March 24, 1870.-tf.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.



Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DR. D. W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Ebensburg professionally on the SECOND MONDAY of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the Mountain House.

☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrate Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

DR. H. B. MILLER,
Altoona, Pa.,
Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., Tenders his professional services to such of the citizens of the above place and vicinity as may require medical aid. [April 21. 1y.]

E. H. PLANK, M. D., tenders his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office on High street, opposite the new Congregational church, East Ward. Night calls can be made at the late residence of Dr. R. S. Bunn, West Ward. [may26.]

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867.-3m.*

WHOLESALE
LANNEY & ANDREWS,
123 Market St. PHILADA.
GROCERS

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG
R. P. LINTON & O., Prop'rs.
The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States and a general Banking business transacted

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

FRANK W. HAY,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE, *Canal street*, below Clinton, *Johnstown, Pa.* A large stock constantly on hand.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

JOHN P. LINTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867. tf.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, upstairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

C. W. EASLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW Office, No. 108 Franklin street,